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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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## The Daily Commercial.

### Strength of the Enemy.

Jefferson Davis, in his message to the Confederate Congress, and his Secretaries in their reprts, try to cipher uninterrupted success ouof the campaign, and there are those of our ow people who are fearful lest the "gentleman" who governs the Confederacy shall acquire a right to reign by sufferance, or shall estblish, at least in foreign eyes, a sort of title by prescription. In Europe, most people know jusenough of affairs in this country to credit an skillful imposition. The present batch of literary compositions shows care in the decoction, and a sufficiency of sophistry and logic, be suited for European markets.

Iamissing from consideration the collection of ingenuously dovetailed facts and figures, whih form the budget of the Confederate Cabine there is still a cause of anxiety in the Nort over the war, which deserves attention. Thianxiety is the result of the great activity lately exhibited by the enemy in all quarters. After a seven months campaign of great vigor and lavish expenditure, the enemy is still unconquered. Indeed, at each of the four corners of the field of war, he has even threatened to asume the offensive—under Price, Hood, Earl, and Lee. But it each of these demonstrations are examined in detail, they will all be found to disclose the very weakness they are caigned to cover; and at every point we shalbe seen to outnumber the enemy, two against every one he has forced into the field.

In Missouri, Price had full sway during the month of October. His troops were well organized, and his route was selected with care. Our forces were not prepared for his reception; but when Rosecrans got his columns in hand, Pleasonton and Curtis fell upon Price's trail, defeted him wherever they found him, and finay drove him out of the State. In this campaign there was much that was gratifying to the enemy and mortifying to us. He carried off considerable plunder, and destroyed five or six millions worth of property, and succeeded in dawing away for a time troops that were goin to Sherman. Finally he showed us that we were unprepared for him, and so secured some prestige of success, but he gained no foothold in the State. His expedition was a mere raid, which ended in his being driven from the Stateand his losses, which were not less than 5,000 nen, and considerably exceeded ours. But ilis obvious his numbers were inferior to ours, which his hasty retreat disclosed. We had a hi trail forces from three Departments —Steele's in Arkansas, Washburn's in Tennessee, and Rosencrans' in Missouri. A part of Washburn's and Steele's forces were in turn to co-operate with Pleasonton and Curtis, but A. J. Smith's large division was not engaged in the fight at all. Pleasonton easily drove Price from the State, and a large part of the pursuing force was not needed. It is evident we are much stronger in Missouri than the enemy and, also, that the offensive campaign, West of the Mississippi, is, so far as Price is concerned, entirely at an end.

Gen. Hood undertook to restore his fortunes by an aggressive campaign. His plan, bold and dangerous, promised success, but was thwarted by the genius of Sherman. Hood knew that, pitted against Sherman, he was personally overmatched. Still his scheme was an ingenious one and had the approval of Davis, Bragg, Beauregard and the Richmond papers. All these officers declared that Sherman could not fail to be completely routed. In spite of Sherman's energy and skill, he was yet insecure in his seat at conquered Atlanta. His tremendous line of communication was not thoroughly strengthened. Nearly all the recruits under the draft were sent to Richmond, which left but a few men to be sent to Sherman to singly hold his conquests. Hood would burst upon these communications, tear up the railroad as far back as Chattanooga and Nashville and draw Sherman back to Tennessee. This accomplished, Atlanta would fall from the lack of provisions. This plan partly succeeded, but Sherman divining the scheme, with rare skill, turned apparent defeat into victory, and made Hood's temporary success the path to his discomfiture. As to the number of Hood's army, it is estimated that it did not exceed 35,000 men, Sherman's disposable force is twice as great. With less than half his army, he leaves Thomas to check that Western campaign of Hoods, heralded with so much bluster, and with the rest, he pursues his own extraordinary course.

With regard to Early's advance, it should be said that we have always been greatly deceived as to the actual injury inflicted on him. Outnumbering him two to one in every battle, it only required a fair and equal field to drive him rapidly up the Valley. Such a field was furnished at Winchester, and thence Early retreated to his stronghold at Brown's Gap; and, on our endeavoring to force it, repulsed our cavalry with severe loss. Early was still determined to be master of the Valley, and attacked us at Cedar Creek. He had received few or no reinforcements, but had probably got new cannon. His army was not more than 15,000 strong; ours was more than double that number, and lay behind entrenchments. By a skillful surprise, he turned us from our entrenchments, and inflicted great loss upon us. It only required to get our troops well in hand to recover again, as at Winchester, the advantage given by the preponderance of numbers. The victory was decided and glorious, but the official reports were not content with presenting the affair as a handsome success, but claimed a final rout. His speedy recovery from the rude shock showed our error. Both at Winchester and at Cedar Creek we overestimated the loss in men and material inflicted on the enemy. Our losses were from 6,500 to 7,000 men. Early's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was about 2,500. He lost 23 cannon and a few less caissons. Now, again, Early threatens our communications with his cavalry. To save our supply-trains from constant guerrilla annoyances, we move back nearer our base of supplies. Obviously, it is a wise move to shorten and strengthen the line of communication. As for Early's force, it is too greatly inferior to ours to give us trouble, except by our want of skill in handling it.

At Richmond, the only symptoms of the offensive which the enemy show are night attacks upon our picket columns. In these, success and failure have been pretty evenly balanced. Grant desires nothing better than these brusque demonstrations of his antagonist. But the things most unlikely to happen in that quarter, at present, is a vigorous attempt to dislodge us from our position. Unless our scouts and generals are greatly deceived, Lee opposes us with a force but half as great as our own. The *Army and Navy Journal* concludes its discussion of this subject as follows:

"On every field, therefore, the aspect of the war is encouraging. All we require is vigilance, conscientious fidelity to the cause, and care and economy in the handling of troops. Every effort of the enemy to assume the offensive reveals his own weakness. When the movement of Sherman is developed in its full character, a new turn will be manifest in the kaleidoscope of the war. At present it seems probable that if we can hold our own elsewhere, he will solve more than one element in this weary problem of the Rebellion."

### A Slight Mistake:

A short time ago, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, about forty deserters from Sherman's army, who had been picked up in different parts of the country, were taken to Covington under guard, and, upon their arrival, quartered in the barracks, head of Greenup street. They were dressed in citizens' clothes, and from their ragged, dirty appearance, nearly everybody took them to be rebel prisoners. A lady residing on Madison street, whose accession pr. clivities are well known, showed her sympathy for the "poor Confederates," as she called them, by going to the barracks and asking of the commanding officer the privilege of furnishing a few of the prisoners with a good dinner and some clean clothes.

The request was readily granted, and the lady prepared a most sumptuous meal for about a dozen of the men, and, in addition, supplied new undershirts to four or five of the party; gave one a pair of shoes and another a coat worth thirty dollars. She even went so far as to comb the hair of several of them with her own hands. All these little acts of kindness were of course duly appreciated by the men, and when about to leave for the railroad depot en route for Lexington, they thanked her, all, very cordially. At this juncture the lady asked some of the men to whose command they belonged. Sherman's army" was the response. The lady, somewhat surprised, said, "Hood's army, you mean!" "No," said they, "we belong to Sherman's army." "Then you are deserters, I suppose," remarked the discomfitted female secessionist. "Yes," was the reply; whereupon the admirer of Davis, Breckinridge, Beauregard, &c., gave her guests a look of unfeigned disgust, and took herself off in a hurry, vowing, no doubt, that the next time she attempted to assist her "Southern friends," she would make sure of their identity.

WHIST.—The game of Whist originated in England, and was a common game as early as 1660. In 1730 it was more scientifically played and studied, and in 1744 Hoyle first issued his celebrated work, and taught the game at one guinea a lesson.

## FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Heavy Rains About Richmond.

### General Butler's Picket Line Taken and Retaken.

### IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. FRY.

### Excitement Among Speculators.

### MILITARY PERSONAL MATTERS

### National Bank Capital Increased.

### Fred Douglas Visits the President.

### Col. Jaquess Wants to Visit Richmond Again.

### $64,000,000 National Currency Issued.

### Loyal Governors at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

The mail boat from the army brings intelligence that the rebels, on Friday, took a small portion of Butler's picket line, which was retaken without much fighting on Saturday. The gunboats had moved up to Dutch Gap to protect the line. It has been raining steady for four days, and it is feared that if active operations were in contemplation in the Army of the Potomac, they must be suspended for the present.

New orders have just been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office relating to the division and correcting of the enrolment lists, with a view to have them ready for future emergencies. General Fry says the names of all persons who are liable to military duty, taking up their residence in sub-districts, as well as those who from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists, and all persons who enlist or remove permanently from any district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district to which the person removes will be notified, and he be enrolled by that Board.

Speculators are already prepared for the winter's campaign. They are presumed to know upon what articles of merchandize an increased tax will be recommended. Whiskey dealers are frightened lest a portion of the tax of last winter will be taken off. It has been found that comparatively little of the article will be manufactured while rates are so high.

Major G. R. Giddings, 14th regulars, son of the late Joshua R. Giddings, has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel, 16th regulars.

The Sixteenth Army Corps has been temporarily discontinued, and the troops in it assigned to other corps, by General Sherman. General Reynolds, its late commander, retains a command in the West.

Colorado Jewett is in town, trying to confer with officials on the peace question.

It is officially announced that Lieut. W. D. Jones, of the 51st Ohio Volunteers, charged with offences heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service. The official publication of Second Lieutenant Humphrey, 13th Infantry, for failing to report at Cincinnati, as ordered, is recalled, evidence having been furnished of the decease of that officer.

As Congress approaches, the peace rumors and Cabinet changes have suddenly died out.

Gen. Banks is still here, and will soon receive a military command.

The First National Bank of Lodi, Ohio, is authorized to increase its capital to ten thousand and the First National Bank of Indianapolis to two hundred thousand dollars. The First National Bank of Attica, Ind., has been established; capital fifty thousand dollars.

The tax commissioners will lease cotton plantations at Hilton Head on December 4th.

Surgeon Phelps has been ordered to relieve surgeon Varian in charge of the Camp Dennison General Hospital at Columbus, Ohio. Surgeon Varian, on being relieved will repair to Evansville, Ind., and relieve surgeon Perrin, in charge of the general hospital at that place surgeon Hammer has been relieved from duty in charge of marine hospital at St. Louis and ordered to duty with the cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississippi.

Fred Douglass is here, and has called on the President, to congratulate him on his re-election. In the interview the President urged Douglass to establish some means of communication between the colored men of the North and their brethren of the South, to encourage the latter to make their way North. Douglass said he would do so.

Colonel Jacques, of Illinois, is here and wants to go to Richmond again on a peace mission. Colorado Jewett is also here for a similar purpose.

The amount of currency, issued by the National banks is officially learned at this time to be sixty-four millions of dollars. Two millions were issued last week to new banks.

Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, writes hither from Nashville, stating that he will not be able to be in this city at the opening of Court in December. He has not failed hitherto of being present at the opening here for twenty-seven terms or years.

The United States Tax Commissioners for Florida will commence a large sale of land, at Fernandina, on the 5th of December.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was held to-day, shows that the road is in complete running order, from Baltimore to the Ohio River, that fifty miles of new track on the main stem has been laid, and that a double track from Baltimore to Washington is about completed. The old officers have been re-elected.

It is reported that the President has determined not to permit cotton to be brought out of the seceded States except as a prize to the Government. No further permits are to be granted to trade within the Rebel lines, and those which have heretofore been granted will probably be revoked.

The Fourth Auditor has adjudicated, during the past week, claims of the United States steamers, Louisville, Petrel, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Mound City, Rome, Carondolet, for cotton captured from the Rebels. The prize money is now ready for distribution.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, arrived here to-day.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is understood to be on his way here.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Confederate schooner Badger, from St. Marks, bound to Havannah, off the middle entrance of St. George's sound, Florida. She was loaded with a cargo of cotton, twenty-five packages of which were captured with the vessel.

An officer, who left our lines in front of Petersburg at daylight yesterday morning, reports that at that time there was no signs of the evacuation of Petersburg. The rebel works were well manned, and pickets on both sides kept up their usual firing.

The *Intelligencer* denies the report that "Thurlow Weed is negotiating for the purchase of that paper." The absurd and ridiculous statements about changes in the Cabinet, which purport to be telegraphed from here daily, are pronounced as destitute of all foundation, by those in position likely to be well informed.

You may look for the appearance of General Sherman and his army at Augusta before the end of the week, and we should have information of the fact through the Richmond papers by Saturday. Time may be depended upon. Such time we should have the intelligence of the capture of Macon. That portion of the army which is to accomplish this capture will not, however, remain in that point, but, after destroying the railroads and other public property, will proceed at once to rejoin Sherman at Augusta.

The Cairo dispatch, via St. Louis, to the effect that Beauregard was threatening Memphis, is wholly unfounded. Beauregard and Hood are looking after Sherman; but the latter has, probably, too great a start for any serious danger to be feared from his pursuers. At the same time the pursuit is in skilful hands, and Beauregard, as a commander of the department in which our forces are taking such liberties, will do his best to block up and retard the march as much as possible. There is a report that Early's forces had been recalled from the Valley, to aid in defeating the purposes of Sherman; but such a report can scarcely be true, as Lynchburg would thus be uncovered and open to capture by our forces. If Lee can afford to spare Lynchburg, then Early's troops might be recalled, but the project is not even within the range of possibility.

Private dispatches from the Southwest report that a large number of steamers had been taken up by the Government for transportation of troops, the destination of which would be contraband. The same dispatches mention a rumor that Gen. Reynolds had been killed by guerrillas, but the rumor is known here to be unfounded.

## FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Moravian.

### The Florida Seizure Denounced.

### Lord Palmerston on American Affairs

PORTLAND, November 22.

The steamer Moravian from Liverpool on the 10th, arrived here this morning. The Bank of England has reduced its rates to eight per cent. The Danish Lower House has adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton buoyant with an advance of 1d and closing upward; Consols closed on the 11th at 90¾@91¼; Illinois Central, 51¼@52¼ discount; Erie, 39@41.

The Brazilian correspondence relative to the seizure of the pirate Florida is published. The London *Star* denounces the seizure and hopes America will repudiate it. At the banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Lord Palmerston made a speech, in which, in referring to the bloody war in America, he said he trusted the contending parties would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that these disputes which have indeed led to conflict would with blood will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves. Great floods have occurred in Tuscany; enormous damage has also been suffered at Florence by a tremendous flood.

The London *Times'* city article says, advices from New York, with regard to the mode in which the Washington Government have received the news of the capture of the Confederate steamer Florida, are awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile as well as the political world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices consists in the inference that if the seizure is approved by Lincoln's Government it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to assail, by privateers, the commerce of any nation with which they may be at war, since the President will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel, whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse, on the 9th inst., was lower. Rentes closed at 69f. 85c.

Rougment, De Lowenberg & Co., bankers in Paris, have suspended payment with liabilities amounting to from £300,000 to £400,000.

ITALY.—The debate on the convention and removal of the capital to Rome is still progressing in the Chamber of Deputies. Some of the speakers denounce the convention as a virtual renunciation of Rome, while others regard it as leading to Rome at no distant period.

There has been a great flood in Tuscany and considerable damage done to property, particularly to the railroads. At Florence there was also a great inundation. The streets were flooded, the fields laid waste, and the roads broken up. The damage done is enormous. But few lives were lost.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The bank of England on the 10th inst., reduced its rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent. The change was fully anticipated and discounted in advance. In the open market money was abundant and the funds continued upward. Consols buoyant and further advanced a quarter per cent. on the 9th inst. Sattenthwart's circular says that up to the 8th inst. there was a very firm market for American securities and a disposition to buy. Erie and Illinois Central were quoted at prices, but on the 9th, upon the receipt of advices from New York to November 1, reporting an advance in gold, free sellers of both stocks appeared, and a decline was established. The market, however, closed firm at 41¾ for 5-20s, and 52¼ for Illinois. The Confederate loan rallied 2 per cent. under the news received by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—Breadstuffs generally quiet but steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and easier. Provisions flat. Bigland, Aytlane & Co., Wakefield, N. & Co., and others, report beef heavy and declining. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 48@50s. Sugar has an upward tendency. Coffee quiet and steady. Petroleum steady at is 10½@is 11d ₰ gallon. London—Breadstuffs firm. Corn easier. Sugar advancing. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm.

### Latest via Greencastle.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—The Manchester market is firm with an advancing tendency, but the advance checks business. Breadstuffs steady and firmer. Corn dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Wine dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Petroleum steady at is 10½@is 11d ₰ gallon. London—Breadstuffs firm. Corn easier. Sugar advancing. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm.

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LONDON, October 11.—Consols closed at 90⅝@91¼ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England increased to £34,000 sterling. Illinois Central 51⅝@52½ discount. Erie 40@41.

The following is a summary of the steamer Etna's news, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th, for New York:

The ship-building *Gazette* believes that the vessel to which Captain Semmes and his men were transferred by the Laurel, off Madeira, was the Sea King, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

Lord Woodhouse has been inaugurated as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Bombay letters of the 24th, and Calcutta of the 6th of October, fully confirm the disastrous effects of the great cyclon.

## Important Movement Indicated.

### SHERMAN'S GRAND MOVEMENT.

### Macon Probably in Our Possession.

### Consternation in Richmond.

### The Late Capture of Brasher's Scouts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says the ironclads, previously stationed at Fortress Monroe, moved up the James on Friday to Dutch Gap, indicating an important movement.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says there was great consternation in Richmond, on Saturday, on account of Sherman's movements. It is believed he is sweeping onwards in spite of all opposition. It is possible that Macon has already fallen, and that may be one of the causes of the consternation in Richmond.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, arrived in Washington to-day, and had an interview with the President.

R. H. Thompson, late Health Officer, died suddenly at his residence, in Brooklyn, a day or two since.

It appears the disaster to Brasher's independent scouts near Winchester, a few days since, happened then Brasher had sixty-two men and carrying two of Moseby's men, he was informed that there was a small party just ahead. Brasher with one of his men reconnoitered and met a small force returning to his main body. He charged upon the guerrillas driving them, and after passing a cross road, Moseby at the head of about 200 pounced upon the scouts, hemming them in. When last twenty-two were killed and the remainder captured.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 32.

There is no change in the position of the Money Market. Gold speculation is quite buoyant this morning, and a sharp upward turn in price; the highest point was about 6 per cent., about the closing rate of yesterday. The market was largely overstocked during the past few days, and cash gold was quiet, at an advance. This fact, with the absence of definite news from Sherman, tended to assist the upward tendency very materially. Towards noon a retrograde movement commenced, and that was at 1¼@1½ from the extreme point. The market opened at 225, advanced to 228, and closed at 224½. The stock market opened buoyant, and at the First Board there was a general rush to buy. Coupon Fours were stronger, and advanced ¼ per cent. on 6s of '81, on 10-40s and Certificates; 7-30 Treasury notes advanced 3 per cent. The miscellaneous list was generally better. In railroad stocks there was a better speculative feeling, and prices 1¼ to 2¾ higher. Market was heavy and lower at Second Board with a pressure to sell. Stocks until last Board. Subsequent prices were made at the gold room. Rumor this afternoon include the fall of Macon and Petersburg. Foreign exchange in fair demand and unchanged. The Bank of Commerce has resolved to go into the National Bank system. The Stock Exchange will adjourn over to-morrow, noon, until Friday. All contracts falling due on Thursday must be settled to-morrow.

## POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

NEWBERGH, N. Y., Nov. 22.

At seven o'clock this morning, the packing house, connected with Smith & Boade Powder Mills, three and a half miles west of Newbergh, was blown up. A Mr. Smith, one of the workmen, who had entered the building three or five minutes before the explosion was the only person killed. The building contained about three tons of powder. Nothing is known as to the cause of the explosion.

## LOSS OF THE SHIP MINNEHAHA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.

The ship Minnehaha, Mattapan and Arno were lost in a gale off Howland and Roker's Island, October 6th. The ship White Swallow, also missing, is thought to be lost.

## GEN. CANBY RECOVERING.

CAIRO, Nov. 22.

New Orleans papers of the 15th says that Gen. Canby is recovering. The announcement of his death, as telegraphed from here, on the authority of the clerk of the steamer Stickney, thus proves to be false.

## A HEAVY BANK FORGERY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

A check for $3,000, on the Lockhaven Bank, purporting to be endorsed by Ludwig, Kneedler & Co., was presented to Drexel & Co., yesterday, who gave the party a check on the Commonwealth Bank for $2,988, payable to the order of Ludwig, Kneedler & Co. The check on the Lockhaven Bank proves to be a forgery but the forger was disappointed in getting Drexel & Co.'s check paid, as the bank would not pay him without identification.

### Gen. Grant in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

Gen. Grant missed the morning train for Washington, and while walking along Chesnut street, was recognized by a soldier. A crowd immediately collected, and the General took refuge in the Mayor's office. The cheering was most enthusiastic. He left in the noon train for Baltimore.

### Washington Facts and Fancies.

#### Another Cabinet—Mr. Walker Objected to—The Chief-Justiceship—Mission to England—Paying off—The Florida case, &c., &c.

The weather is favorable to labor, and the hurried heads of Departments and their assistants are improving it on the documents to be presented to Congress. Everybody is of the belief that Sherman also is well at work. In the language of a roguish chap on the Avenue to-day, the current belief is that he will "strike oil," and locate wells of the hugest dimensions Grant will be at the front in a day or two. Neither will Sheridan be idle, and unless all signs fail, the victories over enemies in arms will eclipse those recently gained over enemies at the ballot-box.

The responses to the announcement that Gov. Walker was to be Mr. Fessenden's successor are not hearty, and positive expressions of dissent have reached here from influential quarters. Neither is there a certainty that Mr. Stanton can be confirmed as Chief Justice, if nominated, although no report is expressed that he is to leave the war office. His friends are, however, confident that they can secure a majority for him, and they declare that Gov. Chase will be perfectly satisfied to receive the British mission, instead of going on the bench.

Should Gov. Chase be appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, instead of Chief Justice, it will not be the first time that this mission has been given to disappointed Presidential hopes. When Gen. Jackson was first inaugurated, Hon. Louis McLane was much vexed that the Treasury port-folio, which he desired (as he had made himself unpopular in Delaware), was given to Mr. Ingham, and Mr. Van Buren persuaded the General to offer the mission to England as a conciliatory consolation. After having been abroad, however, Mr. McLane returned to serve as Secretary of the Treasury, and should Gov. Chase be eased down into the place of Mr. Adams, he may, before many months, be nominated to wear the place robe of our supreme tribunal.

A son of Edward Everett, who has taken a prominent part in the political campaign just closed, is said to be aspiring to the foreign position of Secretary of Legation at London, or, failing to obtain that, some other diplomatic position. He will doubtless be appointed, although he now has a responsible position at the head of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, and a nephew who was appointed at his earnest solicitation Consul-General at Egypt.

Should Secretary Usher be made a District Judge, the port-folio of the Interior Department will probably be given to Mr. Dufrees, now Superintendent of Public Printing, although it is earnestly sought by Governor Wright, and by Mr. Dole, the Superintendent of the Indian Bureau. The amount of "patronage" at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior is very large, the law appointing power in the Patent, Indian, Land and Census Bureaus, beside many other offices in the States and in this District. Some of the subordinate offices in that Department disburse large sums of money for Government, and there has of late been much talk about some of them, which may lead to Congressional investigation.

Secretary Seward has procured the papers of the commander of the Florida, including the letter-book of Capt. Morris, in which that searaider's whole career is carefully recorded. But it will be hard to find in these papers cause for invading the waters of Brazil, and it is the general opinion here that the Florida will be restored to Brazil. The pirate ship she could not have been sunk or burned? Among other items in her Captain's letter-book, was a copy of the account of the destruction of the whaler Catharine, which was sent to the Secretary of the Navy. Adams & Co's safe was broken open, and the contents—National and State bank notes, a diamond pin, a gold and a silver watch—transferred to the pirate's locker. The officers and crew of the Florida are at Point Lookout, but it is not believed that they will be kept there long.

We expect to-morrow the Congressional delegation elected in Louisiana under the new Constitution, consisting of two Senators and five Representatives—whether they can be admitted to their seats remains to be seen. Gen. Banks is still here, and while Louisianians are urging his restoration to supreme command over the lower Mississippi Valley, it is very evident that the army and navy interests are opposed to him. Indeed, General Canby has manifested some opposition to him in various ways, while Admiral Porter and the other officers of the Mississippi fleet are not cordially disposed toward him.

## Oil Intelligence.

### The Ohio Petroleum Beds—More Rich Discoveries.

Prof. Williams' opinion that Ohio is about the geological centre of the oil region is in daily process of confirmation, as is manifest from the discoveries being made throughout that State. For some time past oil has been found on Federal Creek, an affluent of the Hocking river, in Morgan and Athens counties, and several successful wells have been sunk. On Wednesday last oil was struck on the Joy farm, on the creek, the well yielding one hundred barrels per day. A rush has been made for the place, and lands are eagerly taken up.

The oil trade of West Virginia, abandoned in 1861 on account of guerrilla depredations in that locality, has been renewed with vigor, and this season old wells are being worked with great success. The speculation in territory in the Kanawha region has been great, and fabulous sums have been realized in some instances for real estate. For some time past oil operators have been under the protection of volunteers sent there by the Government, and the guerrillas, the only source of annoyance to oil men, have been driven off. Major Generals Crook and Kelley have gone on a tour of inspection of the Kanawha Valley, and the movement is regarded as favorable for the expulsion of rebels from that whole region.

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The mismanagement of the working interests of oil companies has caused not only many failures, but has prevented the timely development of valuable territory, and large fortunes have been squandered. The Oil City *Monitor* ventilates the subject by giving a brief statement of how the affairs of a Philadelphia company were mismanaged. The company was organized about one year ago, with the very best of territory, with an ample capital, and was ready for active boring operations in early Spring. The summer months were squandered; hands under pay were absent from their work; engines standing, and parties generally on pleasure. The holders of the stock variously spending their summer months at Cape May, Bedford, Niagara, or Saratoga; but their employees were whiling away their "weary days" in fishing, or some other fashionable or intellectual manner. The boring process is still going on; but the company's pockets were worse bored than the territory. Although heavy expenses have occurred without their permission, the appearance of the works indicate the prevalence of an anti-working society about the wells; and to-day the territory is not nearer developed than it was two months ago. Possibly no work has been performed for months. All this time the proprietors in Philadelphia were in feverish excitement in reference to the immediate prospects of oil.

The history of this company is but the history of many. The manager perhaps lives at some remote point fattening on a two thousand dollar salary. It is no wonder that such management does not enable a company to declare dividends. The first important consideration in developing territory is cash. This needs to be on the ground, and come-at-able—not in a Philadelphia safe. Three or four thousand dollars will be required in the purchase of engine, tools, ropes, &c., and getting them on the ground ready for commencing operations. When ready, with ordinary energy and skill, a well five hundred feet is often bored and tubed in from five to eight weeks—the greater part of the expense being in getting ready. Just now the question of fuel is one of importance, coal being on the Creek as high as $125 per bushel. Those who commence the oil business expecting to realize heavy profits with poor management, will certainly meet with disappointment. With correct management no business promises so heavy profits. In proof of this, witness the wealth realized by the oil men in our vicinity.

## CITY MATTERS.

THE FUEL QUESTION—WHAT IS THE PROSPECT?—Winter is here, and fuel still commands an enormous price—sixteen, eighteen and twenty cents per bushel for coal, with the prospect of still higher figures. Where will this matter end, and how are the citizens of Pittsburgh, of even moderate means, to say nothing of the absolutely poor, to weather the approaching winter? Elsewhere it will be seen that the Coal Exchange, composed of respectable gentlemen, most of whom are largely interested in the coal trade, resolved at their meeting yesterday not to pay more than five cents per bushel for digging coal. During their discussions previous to passing this resolve some interesting facts were developed, which go to show that, as things now stand, the interests of coal dealers are widely conflicting. It would seem that the chief difficulty in the way of a concert of action among the pit owners to resist the demands of the miners grows out of these conflicting interests. A, B and C have coal works along the line of the slackwater navigation, and run their coal to the markets below; the supply of coal in these markets is abundant, prices unsettled and low, hence they cannot afford to pay more than five cents per bushel, *and do not*. Indeed, it would put money in their pockets to suspend operations altogether. This class of coal dealers convey their coal to market by water in floating barges or boats.

D, E and F are largely engaged in shipping coal to the Cincinnati and other markets, and claim that they are bound by contract to deliver certain amounts, which they must do at whatever cost; hence they pay any and every advance made by the diggers. They must fulfil their contracts even at a loss to themselves.

G, H and I claim, with much plausibility, that they furnish our manufacturing establishments with fuel at certain fixed rates. Their contracts must be fulfilled, or the works be compelled to suspend operations. Here lies the germ of the difficulty. So long as the manufacturers can reap a profit from the sale of their wares, they will not suspend operations, no matter what the cost of coal may be. Indeed, their interests will not permit them. What interest is to them a cent or two in the price of coal? They have their fortunes embarked in their business, and to stop would inflict a most damaging blow upon their interests. Self-interest and self-preservation alike prompt them to keep their works in motion, let the cost of fuel be what it may.

The dealers in coal, however, and dealers to whom special allusion has been made in this paper heretofore—those who supply our citizens. This class draw their supplies from flats and barges, which come down the Monongahela river, or from the numerous railways centering in the city. To this class of dealers must we look to for high or low prices. If those who supply the Western market by contract must have coal, how much more must the head of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, and a nephew who was appointed at his earnest solicitation Consul-General at Egypt.

Should Secretary Usher be made a District Judge, the port-folio of the Interior Department will probably be given to Mr. Dufrees, now Superintendent of Public Printing, although it is earnestly sought by Governor Wright, and by Mr. Dole, the Superintendent of the Indian Bureau. The amount of "patronage" at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior is very large, the law appointing power in the Patent, Indian, Land and Census Bureaus, beside many other offices in the States and in this District. Some of the subordinate offices in that Department disburse large sums of money for Government, and there has of late been much talk about some of them, which may lead to Congressional investigation.

Secretary Seward has procured the papers of the commander of the Florida, including the letter-book of Capt. Morris, in which that searaider's whole career is carefully recorded. But it will be hard to find in these papers cause for invading the waters of Brazil, and it is the general opinion here that the Florida will be restored to Brazil. The pirate ship she could not have been sunk or burned? Among other items in her Captain's letter-book, was a copy of the account of the destruction of the whaler Catharine, which was sent to the Secretary of the Navy. Adams & Co's safe was broken open, and the contents—National and State bank notes, a diamond pin, a gold and a silver watch—transferred to the pirate's locker. The officers and crew of the Florida are at Point Lookout, but it is not believed that they will be kept there long.

We expect to-morrow the Congressional delegation elected in Louisiana under the new Constitution, consisting of two Senators and five Representatives—whether they can be admitted to their seats remains to be seen. Gen. Banks is still here, and while Louisianians are urging his restoration to supreme command over the lower Mississippi Valley, it is very evident that the army and navy interests are opposed to him. Indeed, General Canby has manifested some opposition to him in various ways, while Admiral Porter and the other officers of the Mississippi fleet are not cordially disposed toward him.

## Oil Intelligence.

### The Ohio Petroleum Beds—More Rich Discoveries.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms,** corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

### Encouraging Immigration.

One of the most important bills pending in Congress at the last session, that went over to the ensuing one, is the bill to encourage immigration. It provides for bringing immigrants to this country in national vessels, for transporting them to the West, and certain other assistance, the Government to have a lien on their property.

The object aimed at by this bill is of great importance, and the arranging of the details so as to work harmoniously and effectively, is the proper field of statesmanship. It is understood that the leading idea of the bill proceeds from Mr. LINCOLN, who, as a Western man, is familiar with the interests of the great producing regions that in a peculiar manner have suffered from the drainage of laborers into the armies. But it is not the agricultural regions alone that have thus suffered. The manufacturing regions have been drained in almost an equal degree; and many skilled artizans, whose places it is impossible at once to supply, have either enlisted or been drafted into the army. Some branches have been subjected to peculiar inconvenience in this way. To meet this, private enterprise has brought from the old countries skilled workmen, but the supply has not, we believe, in all departments, been equal to the demand.

Therefore, in perfecting the bill in question, we trust it may be found practicable to embrace the mechanical branches as well as laborers for the agricultural regions,—miners, metal-workers, and artizans in general. The Government has a direct interest in this, since it is by far the greatest customer of almost every description of manufactures, but more especially of iron—a branch of business to which the war has given an immense impetus.

It is believed that a systematic effort, whether by the Government or individuals, would readily supply every deficiency both of common laborers and mechanics. The subject is one in which Pennsylvania, and our immediate section, have a deep interest, and no doubt the representatives from the iron and coal regions will give it their special attention.

Some of the New England manufacturers, some months ago, sent agents abroad, whose labors resulted in sending to the new world several thousand selected operatives. It may be a question whether the true policy of the Government will not be to encourage private enterprise, instead of engaging directly in the business itself. The statistics of immigration for the present year abundantly prove that as to numbers, with a comprehensive, systematic effort, there will be no difficulty. Special pains will be required as to kinds; and as to this, the different branches in the field of labor would be best prepared not only to make selections, but to guage the inducements.

The subject is one of vast importance to our country, and will no doubt engage the earnest attention of Congress at an early day.

### Our Soldiers' Families.

The winter is upon us, and with it opens the campaign of benevolent action. Under ordinary circumstances the approach of the first snow of the season is the signal for renewed exertions on behalf of the poor. In time of war there are more extraordinary demands upon us for activity in the exercise of benevolence. While we are at home, enjoying many luxuries of which our soldiers in the field are denied, —while we are associating with our families and friends, and are surrounded with the thousand and one comforts which combine to make home happy, the soldiers are sacrificing just as much as we are enjoying. More than this, they are imperilling health, limb, and life itself in front of the enemy of our country—out on the open field, away from boon companions, from wives, from children, from home, from all that man in his finer and higher civilization holds most dear. Efforts have been put forth on the soldier's behalf, and the well organized Christian and Sanitary Commissions make it their special business to attend to his wants in the field, and they have succeeded in the most admirable manner in promoting his comfort as far as possible under the circumstances. But there is another field which solicits our attention—another object which needs our aid and sympathy; it consists of the soldier's heart and his home. There is one thing which cannot be accomplished by the two commissions or either of them that we have named, that is solacing the hearts of our gallant defenders in regard to their yearnings for home and home associations. This is a duty which has been left to us here, that of caring for the families of the men who have bared their arms in the cause of the Union, who have gone forth to vindicate the flag of freedom and to defend the Government and Constitution of these United States. Every family of every soldier should be enabled to send this message to the field: "Our wants are provided for, and we are as comfortable as you could desire." Such an assurance would cheer the soldier's heart and strengthen him in the discharge of his duties, and this is one good reason why we should take care of his family. The better we look after the interests of the wives and the children of our representatives in the field, the better will be the condition of our army—the more valiant will be the transactions of war—the more victorious our arms. But there are higher reasons, and they consist in the fact that we have duties to perform in this matter, as Patriots and Christians, and the responsibility of performing such duties cannot be shirked. He is worse than mean who would withhold of his abundance from the families of those who have offered to sacrifice so much in our behalf—who *have* sacrificed so much to secure the perpetuity of our happiness. Is any one perplexed as to the means by which these families may be reached? Let him apply to the Ladies' Relief Societies already in existence and busily engaged in the work of searching out and attending to the wants of the very persons on whose behalf we plead. Let the men of Pittsburgh act so that when the halcyon days of peace shall have come again, the families of those who have fought for us—of many of those who have died in the Nation's defense, will rejoice in the memory of friends in time of need, and when the consciousness of having performed our duty shall make us happy. Let not this winter pass away without improving the opportunity of further developing our benevolence. The help required at our hands in this case is a duty we owe, not a tax. It is merely required that we make an investment for our own future happiness in the consciousness of having done right to those of our own country and our own kin.

### The Way to Peace.

It is stoutly denied that the idea is entertained at Washington of making peace propositions to JEFF. DAVIS, or anybody else in Richmond, because such an act would not only be fruitless of good, but would afford an opportunity for the rebel authorities to gain time to prepare for a renewal of the contest. Not so, however, with reference to propositions to the seceded States. There are numerous indications of a willingness to come back, and a disposition to abandon JEFF. DAVIS's concern, on proper invitation. It is contended by many that the road to peace lies in this direction, and that SHERMAN is hard at work, with a numerous corps of assistants, staking it out. This, it is said by some, is Mr. LINCOLN's view; whereas, others continue to assert that he will at an early day send his ultimatum to Richmond. This policy finds favor with those who contend it will unite the North more thoroughly than anything else can. No one, we believe, supposes Mr. LINCOLN will exact anything short of submission by the South to Federal authority, under the changes wrought by the Rebellion itself. Nor is it in the range of probability that such a proposition would be accepted, DAVIS having a dozen times declared that either independence or annihilation he will have.

On this subject the *Tribune* says:

"We believe, therefore, that the time has come for detaching the Southern masses from the fortunes of the Rebellion, and that overtures looking to that end will soon be made by the President, either through his forthcoming Message or otherwise, as circumstances shall seem to render expedient. And, should these overtures be rejected, the blame will rest neither on the loyal millions, nor yet on the great body of the Southern people, but rather on the guilty and desperate faction which plunged the country into civil war in defiance of the great majority of the American people, whether in the North or in the South."

THOSE sanguine gentlemen who have bets pending on the "Home Vote" of Pennsylvania, at the October election, will have to compromise as best they can, since there is no probability of the exact returns ever being obtained. In several counties the home and soldier vote were recorded together, and the identity of each therefore lost. On the whole October vote the Union majority, by Congressional Districts, is 13,859.

### British Population.

By the British census taken early in 1861, the population of England and Wales, together with all the islands in the British seas, was 20,-205,594. The islands in British seas contained a population of 143,779. The increase of population in England and Wales has been quite regular for sixty years. In 1801 they had a population of 9,156,171; in 1861, 20,223,746. During the last ten years emigration has carried away about 14 per cent. of the whole population.

In the United States, reckoning only whites, the population was in 1790, 3,172,464. In 1860, 26,706,425. An average increase of 35.58 per cent. in sixty years, against 14.44 per cent. in England and Wales for the same period.

The census of Scotland gives a total population of 3,091,251. The capital, Edinburg, contains 168,000 inhabitants, and 9,820 inhabited houses.

Ireland contains 4,764,543 inhabitants. In 1841 the population was 8,175,124, and in 1851 6,552,385. The decrease was 19.85 per cent. between 1841 and 1851, and 12.02 per cent. from 1851 to 1861. Emigration had much to do with this, for of 2,249,225 emigrants leaving the ports of the United Kingdom during the year ending April 8th, 1861, 1,230,186 were Irish. The above exhibit shows a slow rate of increase in England and Wales, a still slower one in Scotland, and a great decrease in Ireland. On the contrary, in this country, the tac rease averages 2½ times that of England. For ten years we have outnumbered her in population.

### Personal.

A returned soldier shot a deer on the premises of Dr. S. P. Bartlett, Winchester, on Thursday, the animal weighed 250 pounds.

Mr. Gottschalk (who has not gone to Europe as so long announced) is not to give any concerts in New York this winter, but that he will soon sail for Mexico, to tickle the imperial ear a little additionally.

The *Weekly Phenix*, of Phœnixville, Chester county, says that a young lady of East Vincent, that county, had an offer of marriage from a young gentleman, as follows: That if General McClellan was elected he would marry her, to which she acceded, and if he was not elected she was to remain single four years longer. Four years is a long period in life of a marriageable young lady, and we have serious doubts that—if she is handsome, and receives very many proposals—she can hold out. As Gen. McClellan *was* elected to stay at home four years, we do not see why the young lady may not also elect to have a home.

Lieut. Cushing, United States Navy, the gallant destroyer of the rebel ram Albermarle, accompanied by Major Selden E. Marvin, United States Army, was entertained at one of the New York clubs on Friday evening. There was a large and aristocratic attendance at the club rooms to honor the gallant young officer whose done our commerce an impressive a favor.

Old Father Bushnell, of Vermont, used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching to a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that afore."

The barefooted McClellanite, who made a bet with Constable Ager, on the result of the Presidential election, and agreed to walk, bootless and shoeless, from Ida Hill to Aiblia, if McClellan was defeated, is to perform his pilgrimage on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, unless meanwhile the pedestrian pays a forfeit, which is an oyster supper for twelve. He will no doubt commence to-morrow, as he does not expect to see the mud promenade take place; and of course it will be the event of the day. The Springfield *Republican*, Utica *Herald*, Albany *Argus* and other papers are kindly noticed the wager, are expected to send reporters. They can partake of the supper, the pedestrian avails himself of the usual prerogative of a loser—to pay, and not play.—*Troy Times*.

Edw. Branch Robinson, well known in Washington by the cognomen of "Bull Robinson," died at Richmond, Virginia, recently. He was a printer, and at one time collector of the port of Georgetown.

The Painesville *Telegraph* publishes the following names of voters over seventy-five years of age who voted the Union ticket in Mentor township, Lake county, Ohio, at the late Presidential election, November 8th, 1864. God bless the patriotic old Union boys:

| Name. | Age. |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Fish | 90 years. |
| John Byrns | 80 " |
| Spencer Phelps | 84 " |
| William Kerr | 80 " |
| Erastus Lanfield | 84 " |
| Samuel Kling | 82 " |
| James McClelland | 77 " |
| Sheburne Bostwick | 87 " |
| Joseph Ring | 80 " |
| Gen. Jonathan Nankinop | 79 " |
| Dudley Nowlen | 75 " |
| Alvah Cable | 76 " |
| Ozni Hildreth | 80 " |
| Ahira Crane | 79 " |
| Preserved Harris | 81 " |
| John Lapham | 76 " |
| Thomas Morley | 75 " |
| Peter Grisson | 81 " |
| Joel Smith | 75 " |

New batteries of artillery have been sent to Early from Richmond; one report says twenty-seven guns. They were marked "Lieutenant General Early." Some wag wrote over this, "Major General Phil. Sheridan, care of ——, very much to the indignation of the rebel commander."

Senator Wilson made forty-two speeches in six weeks during the past canvass, besides seeing his valuable book on the Anti-Slavery measure of the late Congress safely through the press.

Spencer Pettus, the alleged forger in New York, who has absconded since his associates have been taken into custody, kept six horses and two carriages. He drove one of the finest turnouts that ever graced the Central Park, on a pleasant day. His tailor bills are enormous, and, unfortunately for the tailor, he has left them unpaid.

Dr. Kip, the Bishop of California, has been in London, on his way to Nice, intending to remain there until the Spring of 1865. He has a son with Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and is, like him, a staunch Unionist. The Bishop, with his wife, left on the 4th inst. for Italy.

The New York *Express* says Mr. Windsor, the escaped Bank Teller, who run off with the funds of the New York Mercantile Bank, it is ascertained left New York, in the steamer Teutonia, which sailed on the 28th ult., from Hamburg, touching at Southampton. It is not ascertained how much money Winsor took with him, how much he left behind, or how long he was engaged in his speculations. Only a few days before he sailed, he converted his business property on the Island to his brother-in-law. The conveyance being made before a notary, but without the agency of a lawyer. This property is held on to with great tenacity, so far. The brother-in-law to whom it was conveyed, and who made an attempt to cut his throat a few days after Winsor's sailing, although still in the New York Asylum, is not believed to be more deranged by those who are his careful observers. The real culprit, it is thought, left his family well to do. So we hear of two bills paid since he sailed; to the amount of $800 for lumber and plumbing work. Windsor had the entire confidence of the bank officers, and to an extent which few should give or accept.

### General Intelligence.

The Louisville *Journal* gives up slavery.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, was 111.

Hudson City, on the heights opposite New York, was incorporated in 1855, when it had only a population of 3,000. Now it has over 12,000 inhabitants.

The Vermont *Record* has been shown a ball of beautiful cotton, being one of some twenty-five such raised the present season by Mrs. Jesse Tenney, an old lady of seventy years, who lives in Orwell. The cotton was raised in boxes which stood out of doors during the warm weather.

The assessed value of real estate in Philadelphia for 1865 amounts to the sum of $156,980,917.

Captain James Moore, who has charge of the burial of the dead from the military hospitals about Washington has issued an order, setting forth that the transfer of bodies from the original coffins must take place after sundown at the grave, and the old coffin, with all apparel that may be taken from the deceased, again be deposited in the ground. The mound on the grave must be remade, the headboard reset, and the name of the locality where the remains were taken thereon lettered, together with the date of his removal. Undertakers are therefore required to place the bodies in a suitable air-tight coffin that will effectually prevent any odor arising from the dead. Failure to comply with this order will subject the offenders to arrest and punishment.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that "there is excellent reason for believing that the Liverpool steamer from this port to-day carries out a special bearer of dispatches to the Court of Brazil, with instructions that he take passage in the semi-monthly British packet from Southampton for Rio Janeiro. Having no direct or speedy line of communication with that portion of South America ourselves, that roundabout way to Rio is in fact the shortest way thither from Washington or New York. Of course, the dispatches which are thus forwarded, seemingly with so much urgency, are known only to the State Department, but parties here, who are usually well informed of what is transpiring at the seat of government when a difficulty with our foreign relations is on the *tapis*, do not hesitate to assert that they embrace a communication from Mr. Seward, assuring full and ample apology for the seizure of the Florida, in the harbor of Bahia. A month or six weeks must elapse before we have the Brazilian response, but if the facts be as stated, all further apprehensions of a rupture with that government may as well be dismissed from the public mind."

The United States supply steamer Donegal, Lieut. W. H. West, commanding, arrived off the Philadelphia Navy Yard, on Sunday evening, from Charleston, which she left on Thursday afternoon last. While she remained off Charleston, the exchange of prisoners was going on under Lieut. Col. Mulford, and a fleet of steamers was there to bring home the released Union prisoners. In consequence of the general conscription now going on in the South, a large number of refugees had come into our lines, many of them natives of Northern States, who had gone South to engage in business. Among these are railroad engineers and employees in the Southern branch of Adams' Express Company. A report was current in the fleet off Charleston that the privateer Tallahassee had been destroyed, the news having been received from rebel sources. Lieut. West is the bearer of a handsome subscription made by the officers of the United States steamer Pontiac to the wife of one of their comrades who was killed recently by a shot from one of the forts in Charleston harbor. The Pontiac had chased in a blockade runner, and the guns of the fort opened on her. A rifle shot took effect, and the sailor referred to had his head taken off. Several others were killed at the same time. The Donegal brings about one hundred and fifty discharged sailors and naval officers. She has no prisoners on board.

The diocese of Maryland and the District of Columbia, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, includes 131 incorporated parishes and congregations, and 48 chapels, of which 102 churches and 31 chapels are on the western shore of Maryland, and 32 churches and 17 chapels on the eastern shore. The confirmations of last year amounted to 3,317. Five hundred couples were joined in holy matrimony. The clergy attended 1,300 funerals. Sunday schools—311 teachers, 6,537 pupils. Parish schools—26 teachers, 1,000 pupils during the last year. Sale of chapels for communion alms amounted to $14,-167; and all other contributions to $61,417. Appropriations from the parish aggregated $40,-556, within the diocese, $13,123; without the diocese, $4,022, and for foreign missions, $2,630.

The Supervisor's of King's County, N.Y., have resolved to continue the enlistment of volunteers for the United States service. They have yet $80,000 worth of County Bonds unsold, which were appropriated for that purpose.

In Patterson, N.J., business is very brisk. The machine shops and all other manufactories are hurried to the top of their speed. The *Press*, of that city, says: "The old Passiac mill is to be soon built and remodelled. The Rogers Company have got possession of this property, and they intend manufacturing their own iron. Nothing haunted the iron works at the Junction more unmanly than retiring out their long arms and taking in a little more room, and enlarging their premises."

The receipts of the Sailors' Fair at Boston already amount to $125,000. They expect to increase them to $200,000.

From the first of June 1863, to the present time, United States Marshal Keyes has turned over to the United States Treasurer, as the proceeds of blockade running vessels adjudicated at Boston, the sum of over $5,000,000.

The Washington *Chronicle* says; "A considerable number of resignations of clerkships in several of the departments of Government service in this city were tendered during the past week. For several months scarce a week has passed without such occurrence. Those who resign are generally compelled to seek other employments here or elsewhere to meet their pecuniary obligations in these times of high prices. The clerks, generally, are more laboriously employed than usually engaged heretofore, and, in view of the high rates of living, it seems but just that their salaries should be increased. In addition to the reports of the various heads of bureaus are now in course of preparation, a suggestion to the powers that be upon this subject might be opportune."

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was opened at Philadelphia on Sunday last, is the largest church in the United States, and there are few modern churches in Europe which surpass it in size and magnificence. It is an exact model of St. Charles' Church on the Roman Corso, lacking only that vesture of age which heightens the beauty of architectural effect. It is said to be able to contain 5,000 people.

### The American School of Mines.

The London *Mining Journal* says: "The immense value of the mineral deposits of the United States is so well known to Englishmen that it has long been recognized by them that the judicious application of capital is all that is required to elevate the mineral industries of the country to that proud position of being first in contributing to the general wealth of the nation. Hitherto great inconvenience has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from America as to the peculiar merits or disadvantages of any particular mineral property brought under the notice of English capitalists; there were no American engineers who especially devoted themselves to the subject, and English engineers sent out were unnecessarily unacquainted with the peculiarities of the districts reported upon. The difficulty will henceforth be removed; a well-constituted School of Mines, the first session of which will open on November 15, being now attached to Columbia College, New York, the principal chairs having been given to the most competent men that could be found, many of whom have honorably distinguished themselves at the Imperial School of Mines at Paris, and other schools of equal reputation. The standard of instruction will be as high as in any of the mining colleges of Europe, and the advantages which must thus accrue to the mineral interests of America can scarcely be over-estimated. It must be particularly gratifying to Englishmen to find that Columbia College should be first to found so important an institution as the American School of Mines, since that college must ever remain a connecting link between England and America. It was originally founded as King's College, New York, by George III., at the same time as the now celebrated University of Gottingen; and although some trifling internal dissensions for a time prevented Columbia College from attaining the distinction of its twin sister, it is to be hoped that impediments no longer exist to its onward progress, and that both as a School of Mines and as a University, Columbia College will be known and respected throughout the world."

THE REMEASUREMENT OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—A law was passed at the last session of Congress requiring all American vessels to be remeasured, in conformity with the act, on or before the 1st of January next, and the tonnage to be carved or otherwise permanently marked on the main beam of the vessel. The penalty for non-compliance with the requirements of the law is a forfeiture of all claim to the protection of the United States. The new measurement will greatly increase the aggregate of American tonnage and place it far ahead of that of any other nation in the world. Many vessels will register nearly one-third more than they do at present, and their acknowledged tonnage, as with English vessels, will approximate nearer their registered capacity. The law is an important one to ship-owners, and will command their immediate consideration.

WE learn from the Boston *Traveller* that from the 1st of June, 1863, to the present time, a period of between fifteen and sixteen months, United States Marshal Keyes has paid over to the United States Treasurer, as the proceeds of captured blockade-runners, adjudicated in that port, over five million dollars. In these prize cases the expenses are very small, thus materially increasing the amount to be distributed. In one case a single blockade-runner netted, with the cargo, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. There are now but very few unsettled prize cases to be disposed of, as Marshal Keyes transacts his business with great promptitude.

TROY WEIGHT.—Henry III. caused a grain of wheat, gathered from the middle of the ear, to be the standard weight; and thirty-two of these, well dried, were to make one pennyweight, twenty pennyweights one ounce, and twelve ounces one pound *troy*. Since then it has been thought advisable to divide the pennyweight into twenty-four equal parts, called grains. The word "Troy" was the monkish name given to London—Troy Novant. Troy weight, therefore, is, in fact, London weight.

### Foreign Science.

THE SUN.

A recent number of the London *Athenæum* contains the following statement:

We understand that Mr. Warren De La Rue, Mr. Balfour Stewart and Mr. Loewy are engaged in a series of important investigations, embracing a variety of interesting views connected with the physics of the sun; these views being derived partly from a discussion of the photographic pictures obtained at Kew, and partly from considerations wholly distinct from the results of photographic observations. Mr. Carrington has also recently placed at the disposal of these gentlemen his observations made at Red Hill during a period of seven years. It is expected that some light may thus be thrown on terrestrial meteorology, and possibly also on molecular physics, by the labors of these ardent workers in science.

HUMAN BONES AT POMPEII.

In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, M. de Luca adverts to the process successfully adopted at Pompeii for obtaining casts of the persons who lost their lives at the time of the eruption which caused the destruction of that city. We will merely remind our readers that as that eruption consisted of stones and ashes, the fugitives, after falling down in a state of suffocation, were covered by the ashes, which settled on all the minutest folds of their garments and every part of their body. This coating of lasted undisturbed in course of time, and the flesh wasting away under it, left a hollow mould, into which the explorers of the present day, when they are fortunate enough to discover it in time, pour liquid plaster, and thus obtain an exact cast of the body. The number of casts thus taken is four, and M. de Luca has presented the Academy with their productions in plaster executed by a clever artists employed at Pompeii.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

An agricultural society, established at Plantitz, in Saxony, under the title of "Society for the Cultivation of Potatoes", has already published a number of reports. The following is an abstract of a paper on the potato:

The best specimens of potatoes grown in sandy soil, have quickly degenerated and given only an indifferent crop in the strong clayey land in the neighborhood of Plantz. Since the foundation of the society, in 1860, the members have made numerous experiments on strong, light, clayey, gravelly, and stony soils. The society procured samples of every description of potato sold, and they propagated those which produced the best results. After a year's trial they have generally found that the greatest number of potatoes succeed best in light and slatey land. They found, however, that the long potato from Algiers became rotten in sandy soil, and produced large and perfectly sound potatoes in strong land. The white English kidney potato planted in stony ground produced potatoes quite red. The society has offered ten kilogrammes of seed potatoes to any farmer who will contribute five francs annually, on the sole condition that he will furnish the society with a statement setting forth the quantity of potatoes produced and the nature of the soil in which they were planted.

LITHARGY.

At a late meeting of the Paris Academy, a paper was received from Dr. Blanchet on three curious cases of constitutional lethargic slumber. One of them was that of a lady twenty-four years of age, who, having slept for forty days at the age of eighteen, and fifty days at the age of twenty, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, viz., from December 1862, to March 1863. During this long period a false front tooth had to be taken out in order to introduce milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only nourishment, and during the whole time, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, her breathing scarcely perceptible; there were no evacuations, no leanness, her complexion florid and healthy. The other cases was exactly similar.

FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES.

A writer in *Harper's Magazine* for December takes us to the laboratory of M. Mero, and then makes us acquainted with the following method of making toilet articles. We quote:

M. Mero drives us to his laboritory, and with the perspicuity of a Frenchman—*ce qui n'est pas Francais*—explains to us the art and mystery of extracting odors from flowers. Thus illuminated, we then smile with bland superiority on the popular notion (which we entirely forget that we ever entertained) respecting the process. We learn how the distillation is not the only, not even the usual process; but in the great majority of cases the odors are isolated by two methods, that of *maceration* and *enfleurage*, or *infleurage*. It is thus that orange, tuberose, acacia, violet, jasmine, rose, jonquil, and others, are treated; and these processes depend on a fact unknown in this country, at least unpublished. M. Septimus Piesse, who brought out his work, "The Art of Perfumery," I believe to the property which pure oil, butter, grease and fat, have of absorbing the fragrant principle from flowers in contact with them. Fats absorb odors, as a sponge absorbs water. If the fat, thus impregnated, be placed in pure alcohol, or any other spirit, the fragrant principle quits the fat, and we have then the scented spirit which perfumers sell.

Such being the principle, let us now learn the process. The grease—beef suet or lard—is purified and freed from all animal fibre and sanguineous matters by long boiling in water and nitre. When cold, it is again boiled in rose water, to which a minute quantity of benzoin has been added. It is once more allowed to cool and solidify, and is then fit for use. Large quantities of grease are thus prepared during the periods when the flowers are out of season. The enfleurage consists of a frame, very similar to a window sash, the wood work being two inches thick, with the glass in the centre; so that when two or more frames are laid together there is space sufficient for the flowers between the glasses. The glass has a layer of pure fat spread over it, each glass requiring about a pound of fat. On this the freshly gathered flowers are sprinkled, and so there are several hundred frames at work for each kind, the quantity of perfumed grease prepared is, once in enormous. When the flowers are spread on each frame is piled frame on another, till they amount to forty or fifty. There they remain from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when, carefully removing the withered flowers, and fresh flowers placed upon the grease; and this is repeated until the fat is sufficiently impregnated, when it is scraped off the glass, melted and carefully strained to remove stray petals. It is finally poured into the canisters for preservation and exportation.

Fat may also be perfumed by maceration, that is, by immersing the flowers in melted fat, or in cold oil. Some flowers best answer on the enflowering process, others by maceration. Cassia oil is made by simply infusing the fresh gathered cassia in olive oil, changing the flowers by straining till the desired strength be attained. Sometimes, as with the manufacture of violet scented grease, the enflowering process is first employed, and then the grease is liquefied and fresh blossoms are macerated therein. Wherever flowers are macerated in grease, the coloring matter of the pollen and the petals is dissolved; hence, violet grease is green, cassia is yellow, Jasmine and tuberose white.

### The Handwriting of Grant and Lee.

A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, referring to the late correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee in reference to the relief of our prisoners at the South, remarks:

"The correspondence between General Lee and General Grant is now before me, and I have been much struck by the handwriting of these two ablest Generals the war has brought forward on either side. General Lee's handwriting is bold and rather stiff, his letters being large, round, and very distinct. He bears heavily upon the pen—probably a goose-quill—and abbreviates many of his words, as if writing were a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence of his letter to Gen. Grant:

"'General:—I have read your letter of the 18th inst., accompanying copies of letters from Judge Ould Comm'r of Exchange of Pris'rs on the part of the Confederate States, and Hon'ble E. M. Stanton Sec'y of War Lt. Col. Mulford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the U. States.'

"He does not, as you perceive, punctuate closely, and omits in his letter does not write out the word 'and,' but invariably uses the abbreviation '&.' And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his 'i's' and cross all his 't's.' All his letters are drawn nearly equally up and down the paper; in other words, they are like himself, round, full, bold, and upright, inclining neither to the right nor the left, and standing firmly on their base, as if they disdained all assistance. They are so clear and precise, so round, weighty, and distinct, that each letter reminds one of a solid cannon ball, and each word of a cluster of grapeshot.

"General Grant's handwriting, on the contrary, though not so bold and distinct, nor the letters so large, and round, and erect, is, nevertheless, very legible and very striking. It is full of energy and action, and his letters all incline to the right, and follow one after another with a little space between them, as if they regretted the necessity of the brigades on a rapid march round Lee's right. Among chirographers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right, and still they are very clear and legible. He pays more attention to punctuation than General Lee, abbreviates less, and is equally careful of his i's and t's. It may be the work of imagination, but in reading his letter I cannot but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and always in a hurry."

### The Cleaning of a Great City.

Some idea of the mode of keeping a great city clean may be gained from the following statement which we clip from a New York paper:

There are two hundred and sixty-eight miles of paved streets in this city, averaging thirty-three feet in width. This gives an area of one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine acres to be cleaned. The City Inspector has the whole area swept once every fortnight; about one-half is swept twice every fortnight; about one-quarter is swept three times; three hundred and forty-five acres are cleaned six times, and seventy-five acres twelve time, in the same space of time. This is equivalent to cleaning three thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres once in two weeks. In addition to this work, the ash carts traverse every mile of the streets, on each side, every day, Sundays excepted. This is equivalent to traversing five hundred and thirty-six miles a day, and conveys some idea of the extent of this magnificent metropolis.

The returns of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection of the City Inspector's Department show that forty thousand three hundred and six loads of street dirt, ashes, garbage, and rubbish have been removed from this city in two weeks. At this rate one million forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-six loads would be removed in a year. The loads average fourteen cubic feet, and this gives an amount equal to fourteen million six hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and eighty-four cubic feet. This would form a solid cube of dirt two hundred and forty-three feet in extent, or much higher than the spire of Trinity church, with the same dimensions each way.

The average price paid per load for carting away this immense mass is about thirty-eight cents. This makes a total expense of $398,223 98 per annum.

## CITY MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.—The members of the Coal Exchange met yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. The attendance was quite large, and the interst felt in the proceedings very lively. Gen. Moorhead was present, by invitation, and went into a lengthy and very minute explanation of the workings of the Slack Wafer Navigation when brought to bear upon the coal interests along the line of the improvement. Many pointed and deeply interesting questions were propounded to the General by members of the Exchange, touching the tolls charged, &c., to all of which he gave lucid and candid answers, which seemed to satisfy the members generally. It was the general opinion of the Exchange that the interests of the Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company and the coal dealers were identical—they were both sailing in the same boat, and each should work for the interest of the other. General Moorhead looked upon the improvement as his child—he was its father, and believed that it had done more to develope the resources of the Monongahela Valley than any improvement ever constructed, and he felt proud that he had successfully labored to bring it to completion. After the General had retired, the Exchange, on motion of Mr. Kenny, unanimously passed a resolution approving the management of the Slack Water Navigation Company, and thanking General Moorhead for the interest he had taken in the Coal Exchange, and for the prompt and candid manner he had furnished much desirable and satisfactory information.

The meeting next discussed the question of coal mining, and the proper compensation to be allowed to the miners. The discussion took a wide range, and the members present expressed themselves freely on the various propositions submitted. Much that was said would be interesting to the general reader, but, as matters stand at present, it is not deemed advisable to record it. The result of the whole discussion and comparison of views was the passage of a resolution *unanimously* pledging the members of the Exchange to adhere to their determination not to pay more than five cents per bushel for mining coal.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Exchange adjourned.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The eighth annual Thanksgiving Celebration of the Sabbath Schools of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville and Birmingham will be held in the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, to-morrow at 2 o'clock, p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Jos. T. Cooper, Rev. John K. Kerr, Robert Gracey, D. D., and Rev. John G. Brown, D. D.

**The season for wearing Furs is fairly** set in, and persons desiring to purchase furs at reduced prices, can do so, by calling at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, where there is constantly on hand a splendid assortment of furs, consisting of victorines, capes, collars, muffs, muffatees, Gents' fine fur gloves and fur caps, Ladies' and Misses' fur hoods and skating caps. Also a large stock of Men and Boys' hats and caps of all the new styles. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's popular hat and cap store, No. 139 Wood street.

**A meeting** of the Tobacco and Segar Manufacturers of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity will be held on Wednesday evening, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at the office of Wm. D. Rinehart, Wood street, below Sixth, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the proposed Government Tax on leaf tobacco, as per circular of the New York merchants and manufacturers. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as matters of importance to the manufacturing interest will be brought before the meeting.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

**For Drugs, Perfumery and Toilet Articles**—the largest assortment of pure liquors for medicinal purposes, the best potash and soda ash in the city, the best and cheapest alcohol and white lead in the city, the best French wax vermicelli, and in fact all articles in the drug and perfumery line go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of Diamond and Market streets. nov23:w,f&s.

**Selling at Cost.**—We now offer our entire stock of trimmings, notions, small wares, &c., at actual cost, as we *intend quitting business*. Now is the time for bargains.

MORRO & HUMBERT,
Cor. South Com. and Federal st.,
no11-2w W&T Allegheny City.

**Public Sale of Horses, Wagons and Gardening Implements.**—The entire extensive stock of Mr. Martin, gardener, outer depot, Manchester, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

**Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines,** for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street

**Books &c., for the People.**—Send for mammoth catalogue. Address W. E. Hilborn, 11 Spruce st., New York. au12:d2t-w6m,

### DIED:

WADLOW—On July 22d, at Post Hospital, City Point, Va., ALEXANDER WADLOW, Jr., member of Company G, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The friends of the family, and members of Company G, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Snider's Hollow, McClure township.

no23-3t

**KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.**

Kendall's Amboline,
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For the Hair. For the Hair.
For the Hair. For the Hair.
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Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
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LUMBER AND OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital Stock.....$2 0,000.
200,000 Shares.....$1 per share.

The property of this Company consists of nearly nine thousand acres (9,000) of the most valuable timber land in western Pennsylvania. It is situated on Big and Little Oil Shaw creeks, in Warren Co., Pennsylvania, on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, which passes through the land. There is a large double saw mill on the property, together with two sixes or mills and shingle machines, cooper shop and dwellings. The mill is working to its full capacity, and cuts 250,000 feet of lumber per day. There is a ready sale for lumber at the mill, and it can be brought at small expense per the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati markets. Judicious lumbermen estimate that there are fifty millions of feet of white Pine and a like amount of Oak, Cherry, Hemlock and ash.

The Oil indications on portions of the lands are very fair. On Gar Run, near the head waters of Oil Creek, are good surface and oil indications, and on Mager Run there are excellent surface indications. Books of subscription, together with all details and information, may be found at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES W. ARROTT,
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**NEW BACON.**

50,000 lbs. Sugar Cured Hams;
30,000 " Bacon Shoulders;
20,000 " Sides;
20,000 " Dried Beef.

In store and for sale by

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ONE NEW STEAM ENGINE,

6 inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke, in complete running order.

Enquire at the office of the
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**TO CONTRACTORS.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of December next, for the GRADING of EVANS ALLEY, from Washington to Adams street, in the borough of Manchester.

ISAAC STEWART,
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**$50,000 CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE.**

Sutlers, Country Merchants, Pedlers, and general traders supplied at immense bargains. Watches and Jewelry of every description in any pattern or quality, and in any quantity constantly on hand

## MARRIAGES IN TURKEY.

### How Weddings in High Life are Conducted

If one of the Sultan's daughters has attained the age at which Turkish girls are generally married, the father seeks a husband for her among the nobles of his court. If a young man especially please her, he is given the rank o Lieutenant-General, nothing lower being ever selected. The chosen man receives in addition, a magnificent, fully furnished palace and sixty thousand piasters a month pocket money; and, in addition his father-in-law defrays all the house-keeping expenses. The least at being selected. If he be married he is obliged to get a divorce; he must never have a mistress in addition to the princess; and moreover he is regarded as the servant, rather than the husband of his wife. The Sultan himself announces to him his impending good fortune, and it is his humble duty to bow reverentially, kiss the Sultan's feet, and stammer a few words about the high honor, the unexpected happiness, etc. He then proceeds with a chamberlain, who bears the imperial Hatt Humnugon to the Sublime Porte. A military band precedes him and soldiers are drawn up along the road, who present arms. At the head of the stairs the bridegroom is received by the Grand Vizier, conducted by him into a room where all the ministers are assembled, and the Hatti is read aloud. The ceremony corresponds to the betrothal.

The marriage ceremony is much like that of ordinary Turkish nobles. If the bride-groom be rich he himself pays for the trosseau, but, as a general rule, the sultan sends him money for it. The presents are placed in gold or silver baskets, on whose lids flowers or billing doves are represented, and consist of diamonds, rubies, pearls, diadems, bracelets, girdles, cups, and a thousand smaller articles in gold, furs, gold embroidered dresses and shawls. The bride-groom receives from his father-in-law a splendid sabre, buttons, and a watch and chain, all naturally sparkling with diamonds, and from his bride a rosary of fine pearls and linen of every description. The custom has been abolished of ministers making presents. The dowry of the princess is most costly. Madame Olympha saw a dress which cost above fifteen thousand pounds. But little of the fine texture was visible beneath the embroidery and pearls.

When the presents have been delivered to the bridegroom, the bride proceeds on the next morning to his house, in order to look at the arrangements. Our authoress was present when the Princess Fatime, the betrothed of Ali Ghalib Pasha, paid such a visit. Accompanied by a numerous suit, the bride drove in a state carriage which had cost £4,000, through the densely crowded streets. She wore a sky blue silk dress, covered with a mass of pearls and diamonds, and her head was completely veiled in texture of gold thread. The bridegroom received her on the threshold of his house. He was a handsome young man, but naturally somewhat pale and excited, as he had never seen his future wife, and on this occasion could only notice her outline, as she was overladen with ornaments. When he had saluted her with a deep bow and led her into the house he would away again. The first visit of the bride is intended to enable her to examine the internal of her future home without any obstacles or disturbance.

The actual meeting of the new couple takes place on the evening of this day. At 9 o'clock the princess proceeds to the state room of the palace prepared for her, and seats herself upon a throne. Two ladies of honor station themselves on either side of her. At the feet of the lady, who is splendidly dressed and covered with a large veil, lies a splendidly embroidered carpet. The husband supped in his old residence with his relations and friends, and said his prayers in a mosque. Shortly after 9 o'clock he proceeds to the princess, and is conducted to her by two eunuchs, who are awaiting him at the door. The first thing he does is to kneel down on the carpet and offer up a prayer. When this is concluded, he approaches his wife, salutes her submissively, kisses her hand, and says a few words that occur to him at the moment. The ladies of honor then remove her veil, and he sees whether he has married a pretty or an ugly woman. Whether she is pretty or the contrary, a princess will always let her husband feel how high she stands above him. He occupies a room next to hers, and must await her commands there at all hours. Whether he have friends with him or be alone, as soon as one of her eunuchs summons him to her presence, he must rise at once, make a temena—that is to say, touch the ground and then his forehead with his right hand—and proceed at once to her apartment. There he is expected to stand until she requests him to be seated. If he wishes to pay a visit to her family, or to go on business, he must first ask her leave; and if he remains away unnecessarily late, he must inform her of it and the cause. His wife never lets him go out alone; some of her eunuchs always accompany him, and would inform her were he to do anything naughty.

In such marriages the couple do not take their meal together. His are served up to him in his room without ceremony, while she eats like a princess. At meal time a handsome carpet is spread in her room, and a large or small table placed upon it according to whether the lady dines alone or has invited other ladies. For its use a large silver salver is brought and covered with fine muslin. Before the meal begins, a young slave who has no other duty but this kneels down before her, holds up a golden wash-basin, and pours luke-warm water over her hands from a can in the form of a Greek amphora. Another female slaves hands her a napkin of white silk gold fringe. The kitchen is outside the harem, and all dishes are brought in a basket lined with white muslin. The basket is sealed up in the kitchen, and before the princess takes a dish a lady in waiting examines the seals to see that they are unbroken. After dinner, during which female slaves perform music, the princess washes her hands again, and then proceeds to another room in order to perform her devotions. After this the evening's amusements commence. Reclining on a divan she smokes a pipe or cigar, while slaves read or sing to her. If she has invited any lady friends, there is a concert and ballet, or a theatrical performance, and during it rare fruits, pastry, and coffee are handed round. If the princess desires to see gentlemen she gives her husband orders to send out invitations to certain persons. Such guests assemble in a room divided into two compartments by a gilt grating. On one side is the princess and her ladies, who hear and see without being seen; on the other side are the gentlemen, who select such topics of conversation as will please her imperial highness. The husband has no way of escaping this serfdom. His princess can be separated from him at any moment, but he must stick to her. He has no other consolation but the one that his existence costs him nothing, and that he has such a share of the fabulous luxury which his wife indulges in as she allows him. These husbands of princesses must be regarded as the scapegoat which the male sex offers up as a punishment for its contempt of women. At any rate, the prohibition for such husbands having a second and third wife, is a Turkish confession how dishonoring polygamy is. The Turks ought to derive from it the moral: "What you do not wish to happen to a princess, ought not to happen to another woman."

## SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. T. MATHEWS, General Agent,

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Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc23-1y

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J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Calabria Licorice, True; Carbonate Ammonia; Temple's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset; Nichol's Elixer, Bark with Iron; Barrel's Indian Liniment; Katzel Liquor; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Alcohol 98 per cent. no15

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
oc7 PITTSBURGH.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, November 8th, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
YORK, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.
Two Hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Terms: cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
no12-5

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
ACT 1ST—TERREBONE PLANTATION.
ACT 2D—ZOE, THE OCTOROON.
THE INDIAN HUNTER, THE RESOLVE.
ACT 3D—STANDING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
THE INDIAN, THE DEATH OF PAUL.
ACT 4TH—THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
SALE OF THE OCTOROON.
ACT 5TH—THE NEGRO QUARTERS.
SCHUYLER-PROTESTS THE WHITE MAN
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,
And every evening during the week and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, this play will be brought out in such a manner as to merit the approbation and support of the public.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
Engagement for a few nights longer of
M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,
The great Dansense and Tight Rope Performer.
MASTER WINTER RAVEL. La Tour Terrific, by the wonder. All Russian.
The beautiful Star Sisters, FOWLER SISTERS.
In some new and splendid Dances.
THE BOQUET OF BEAUTY.
The STAR COMEDIANS in a new Olio of Varieties.
First night of a new sensational drama, entitled THE YANKEE TAR; or, THE CRUISE OF THE SEA BIRD.
Jimmy McGraw, an Irish Yankee...Mr. G. R. Edeson.
Thanksgiving Day. (Thursday.) two grand performances. Afternoon at 2½—evening at 8½ o'clock.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
THE MAMMOTH LADY.
27 years old; weight 580 pounds.
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
The smallest person in America. Age 27 years. Weight, 26 pounds.
The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.
Four monstrous SERPENTS.
Barnum's FIGHTING PIG PIPE, from the chapparal of Mexico.
Over 100 curiosities to be seen for a few days only.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents
HOFFMAN & KELLER, Proprietors,
CHAS. BARNUM, Agent. no22-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Alleghenv and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I reply by the year the original corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je26-1y

## INSURANCE.

1864.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 31st, 1864.
On Marine and Inland risks.....$424,647 90
On Fire risks.....138,657 18
$562,705 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863.....284,472 42
847,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864.
On Marine and Inland risks.....$416,264 73
On Fire risks.....120,566 75
$536,831 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.....75,622 56
$612,344 14
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation losses a.....$214,291 82
Fire losses.....49,685 82
Return premiums.....29,304 98
Re-Insurances.....42,989 28
Agency charges.....15,061 93
Advertising, printing, &c.....2,593 13
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.....11,386 27
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c.....14,069 00
$384,001 28
228 282 86
*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.
$100,000 United States Five per cent. loan, 1871.....$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six per cent. loan, 1881.....118,215 00
75,000 United States Seven-ten per cent. loan, 5-20's.....75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan.....93,065 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan.....55,840 00
122,030 City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan.....122,329 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cent bonds.....22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage Six per cent. bonds.....56,250 00
15,000 200 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia.....15,300 00
6,500 130 shares stock Pensylvania Railroad Company.....9,100 00
3,000 100 shares stock North Pensylvania Railroad Company.....3,000 00
50,000 United States temporary certificates of indebtedness.....48,425 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five per cent. loan 12,000 00
128,700 Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured.....128,700 00
$886,230 Par Cost $842,100 50 Market value, $857,627 87
Real estate.....26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made.....118,350 42
Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company.....28,793 23
Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $4,283 00. Estimated value.....2,220 00
Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call.....$100,000 00
Cash in banks.....58,154 93
Cash in drawer.....537 56
$158,692 49
$1,201,664 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock, and six per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of all State and National taxes.
They have also declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent, on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31st, 1864, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proxime, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1859, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proxime, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
☞ No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."
DIRECTORS.—Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, jr., James C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Rob't. Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penison, Henry Sloan, Wm. G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones, Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, James M. Farlie, d. Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh, A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
no19-2w No. 95 Water street.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
je30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
*References in Pittsburgh*—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. K. Schmertz, W. Shinn, W. Vankirk & M. Whitmore.
*Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:
Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Chas. S. Bissell, Geo. B. Jones, Wm. B. Hays, Sam'l. P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hanson Love, Chas. Arbuckle,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:
Wm. Bagaley, James Parke, Jr., W. G. Johnston, R. F. Jones, Reese Owens, Hon. T. M. Howe, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shippon, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers. de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets,
REFERENCES—Thomas Sparks, George T. Lewis, Charles Lennig, Esqrs., Philadelphia.
Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shurb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Calhoun, agent Penna. Salt Manuf. Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., N. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McCully & Co., John Fleming, Esq., Pittsburgh. oc20-3m

## DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger: but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

## OILS

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no8-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
26 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock,
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se6-1

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 24 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage or Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

## HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. jy9-1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se13-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
OTTO REIMOLD, 945 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Reimold. se24-1y

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued under the old firm name by
N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oct-6d

## FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.
STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly.
First Mortgage on Real Estate.....$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par.....60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par.....52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost.....26,031 25
Office furniture.....217 50
Interest accrued.....3,470 92
Cash on hand.....31,556 06
Total assets.....$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.
Due to Depositors.....$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864.....5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance).....10,835 66
$273,501 27
A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.
The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.
W. B. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, R. R. MCCONAHAN, } Auditing Committee.
November 1, 1864.
Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.
TRUSTEES,
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, WM. H. SMITH, W. B. COPELAND, HARVEY CHILDS, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, C. G. HUSSEY, JACOB PAINTER, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.
nov8-2m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, P.A., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ROBERT S. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, ALEX. SPEER, F. O. BAILEY, ALEX. BRADLEY, SAMUEL REA, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $6 45 a year interest, payable semi annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing every information when desired.
se20-3tawF

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—
Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 Market street.
se7

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern styles.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. jy28

## PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
no11 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
je29-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, CITY OF PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc31-1y

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE, Pittsburgh, November 9th, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh on the first MONDAY, fifth day, of December next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
no9-2w-$-pa W. O. HUGHART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
THAT FINE BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 169 Wylie street,
Contains TEN ROOMS, Fitted with Gas, Hot and Cold Water. Large Cooking Range in the Kitchen.
Lot twenty-four feet on Wylie street, running back to Wide alley.
For price and terms enquire at
THE PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY OFFICE,
no21-1w 119 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE—
About 2 miles above Lock No. 3, in the 3d Pool, Monongahela river. The coal consists of 90 to 100 acres, with 10 acres of land on the river, on which are erected 15 houses, and store house. Also, 25 Fit Wagons, and iron for the railway track. Having a good depth of water at all times for loading boats in the river. The coal in this tract is of good quality. The mines having been partially worked. For terms apply to
W. C. ANGLINBAUGH.
no22-2w No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
In accordance with the provisions of the last will and testament of WILLIAM ESTEP, deceased, late of Union township, Washington county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the FARM on which said deceased resided, containing about 70 acres. On which are erected a frame house, frame barn and stable, and all other necessary out-buildings thereon. Also, a large number of valuable fruit trees belonging to the same. Fruit of all kinds in abundance. The premises is all underlaid with coal and limestone. Possession given on the 1st of April next.
JOSEPH S. GASTEN, Executor.
November 18th, 1864. no22-3t

FOR SALE.
Desirable improved city property; one large commodious two story brick dwelling fronting on federal street in the city of Pittsburgh, containing nine rooms and hall, with gas and water fixtures and finished in the most modern style. Also, another two story brick house on same street, containing six rooms and hall with gas, water and every convenience necessary for comfort. Also, a small house in the rear of the above houses, suitable for two tenants and fronting on Union alley. The above is a rare chance for investment.
For particulars apply to
S. S. D. THOMPSON,
No. 114 Fifth street.

FARMING LANDS,
GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS,
FURNACE PROPERTY.
I offer for sale a large number of IMPROVED FARMS, all now under leases expiring on the 1st of April next, several thousand acres of GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS, and a valuable FURNACE PROPERTY, in Fayette county, near Uniontown, at prices so low as to invite an examination from all who desire to secure a good home and a paying investment.
The lands are so near the line of the Connellsville Railroad that an easy and cheap transportation is afforded for products to market.
A portion is already under lease for Oil Rights and operations commenced. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
no17 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 60 feet deep to a 16 feet alley, with its three new two story dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For further information call at No. 130 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on FRIDAY, the 16th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, Fifth street, to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. FINDLE,
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE—
Situated in East Deer township, between Tarentum and Freeport, on the waters of Little Bull Creek. Containing 165 acres, 100 of which cleared. Good house, barn and other out-buildings. Small orchard. The place is well watered and is offered at the low price of $30 per acre. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
no21

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 160 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber, situated in White river, Knox county, Indiana, 9 miles from Bicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au15


# Finance and Trade.

## BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 22, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5-20s | 104½ | 104½ |
| U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness | 96 | ..... |
| Gold | 220 | ..... |
| Connellsville R. R. 6s | 83 | ..... |
| Mt. Clair street Bridge | ..... | 62 |
| Monongahela Navigation Co | ..... | 41 |
| Connellsville R. R | 113½ | 46 |
| Citizens | 70 | 183½ |
| Pittsburgh | ..... | 70 |
| Merchants' & Manufacturers' | 68 | ..... |
| Lacesco | ..... | 20 |
| Dalzell | ..... | 9½ |
| Columbia | ..... | 85 |
| Fleming & Blood | ..... | 4½ |
| Phillips | ..... | 7 |
| Oil Basin | ..... | 9 |
| Germania | 1.06 | 1.10 |
| Philadelphia and Pittsburgh | ..... | 1½ |
| Eldorado | 2.30 | 2¾ |
| Ohio Valley | 1.35 | ..... |
| Tarr, Story and Cherry Run | 1.55 | 6¼ |
| Blood Farm and Ohio | ..... | 2½ |
| Cherry Run & Blood Farm | ..... | 1.35 |

SALES.

$10,000 U. S. 5 20s.....104½
1,500 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run.....1.20
700 Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.....1.22
300 Fleming and Blood.....3½
100 Ohio Valley.....1.60

## Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

The market for oil stocks was less buoyant. Maple Shade 33 bid; McClintock 5¾@6 asked; Mineral 2¾@3 asked; Dinsmore 7¼@7¾; Dalsell sold at 9¼; McElhenny 5¾@5¼; Noble and Delameter 8¾@9 asked; Egbert 4¼@4½; Curtin 14¾@15 asked; Phillips about 7; ElDorado 2¼@2⅝; Cherry Run advanced to 30; Cornplanter 8½ bid; Excelsior sales at 2, an advance of ¼.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

—Thurston's Exchange was not only full last night but overflowing. Most excellent humor prevailed, and the offers of stocks were rapid, and sales pregnant. Stocks were very firm, and the general tendency was upwards, and we would suggest that buyers and sellers would adopt the practice of saying as they sell or buy, "Brown sells" or "Brown takes," as the case may be, and that their offers be a little more distinct. It will be noticed that the subjoined list of stocks sold on 'Change at Thurston's, foots up over 16,000 shares. Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, appears to be the favorite, the past two nights, and for all the amount sold, offers were made for several thousand shares more at slightly reduced figures from those quoted. The Evening Exchange is not only a success, but appears to be a triumph over the long time lethargy of our people on the subject of 'Change.

The following were the sales at Thurston's Exchage on Tuesday night:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 shares | Dalzell | $9 50 |
| 100 " | do | 9¾ |
| 100 " | El Dorado | 2 20 |
| 300 " | do | 2 40 |
| 200 " | Horse Neck | 1 20 |
| 300 " | Iron City | 50 |
| 1200 " | McAboy Chery Run | 1 02 |
| 100 " | do do | 1 05 |
| 100 " | Oil City & Pittsburgh | 95 |
| 300 " | Rynd Farm | 6 25 |
| 1000 " | Tarr, Story & Cherry Run | 1 50 |
| 100 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 1300 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 100 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 200 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 200 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 650 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 1000 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 1000 " | do do | 1 50 |
| 500 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 500 " | do do | 1 50 |
| 500 " | do do | 1 40 |
| 600 " | Pittsburgh & Philadelphia | 1 15 |
| 200 " | Ohio Valley | 1 75 |
| 100 " | do | 1 80 |
| 100 " | Ross | 1 35 |
| 50 " | Pittsburgh & Philadelphia | 1 10 |
| 5 " | Steel Well | 120 00 |
| 200 " | Pittsburgh & Philadelphia | 1 05 |
| 500 " | Culbertson Run | 1 80 |

—McIlwaine's Stock sale last evening was well attended. The offerings of Bank Stocks were in small amounts, but the shares went off at steep prices. It will be seen that the Citizens' sold up to 87c, and the Oil brought pretty fair prices. We subjoin a list of the transactions:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 Allegheny Bank | $ 61 00 |
| 15 Citizens' | 84 00 |
| 20 do | 86 00 |
| 20 do | 87 00 |
| 10 Bank of Pittsburgh | 73 00 |
| 8 Merchants & Manuf. Bank | 67 50 |
| 4 Pittsburgh & Marine R. W. | 115 00 |
| 10 Monon. Nav. Co. | 46 00 |
| 20 Mechanics' Bank | 69 50 |
| 600 Tarr, Story & Cherry Run | 1 30 |
| 100 Oil Creek & Cherry Run | 3 33½ |
| 100 Cherry Run & Blood Farm | 30 |
| 100 McAboy Cherry Run | 1 00 |
| 100 Fleming & Blood | 4 00 |
| 100 Blood Farm & Ohio | 2 00 |
| 100 Culbertson | 87¼ |
| 250 Eldorado | 2 25 |

—At the New York Petroleum Board the following were the closing prices:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Germania | $1 20 | $1 25 |
| Highgate | 1 15 | 1 20 |
| Knickerbocker | 50 | 60 |
| Manhattan | 90 | 1 20 |
| McKinley | — | 8 0 |
| Buchanan | 1 00 | 5 0 |
| Commonwelth | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| N. Maple Shade | — | 6 00 |
| Noble Well | — | 5 00 |
| Pitts. and Hole Creek | 12 00 | — |
| Rynd Farm | 5 12½ | 5 25 |
| United States | — | 7 50 |

### Boston Petroleum Market.

The market has ruled active and firm for crude oil, at an advance of about 1c upon previous quotations. During the upward range of prices the demand was largely speculative and considerably ahead of the supply, as some of the Western markets. There were also considerable sales of bonded lots for future delivery and export. None of the improved condition of business and finance in the foreign markets. But the subsequent decline in gold has left shippers without margin, and materially checked operations both in free and bonded oil, so that rates at present quite nominal with buyers holding off. There is still a moderate demand for small lots both for refining and consumption. The receipts in the Eastern markets have been very small of late owing to a lack of transport facilities; but there is understood to be an accumulation at the wells waiting to come forward when the production is gradually on the increase. We quote crude oil nominal at 47@48c; refined at 68@70c in bond, and 85@85c duty paid, up to 90@95c for Kenny. Naphtha is steady at 45@55c per gallon.—*Bulletin.*

### Boston Carpet Market.

We note an upward tendency with some appreciation in prices. Trade is fair, both with jobbers and retailers; but with the latter more particularly in our cities, as smaller dealers have omitted this class of merchandise during this season of extreme prices.

We quote Lowell and Hartford at $1 75, 1 87½, 2 37½, 2 62½, Roxbury Tapestries at $2 25; Brussels at $3; Velvets at $3 25; Bigelow Brussels at $3 50; Taply supers at $1 50. Plain Venitians square yard at $1 50; Twilled Venitians per do, $1 75.

Oil Cloths—Folsom's, 97½c to $1 00; do, 2ds, 82½ to 85c. Sampson's, 95 to 97½c; 2ds, 82½ to 85c. Bailey's No 4s, 75c. New York, narrow cloths, $1 05 to 1 15. Sheets, mediums, $1 85; heavy, $2 10.

Boston extra Listing, $1 15. Berkley Feltings, 6-4 wide, $1 90.

Hemp Goods—Cheapest plain, 45c; Twilled, 75c. New Manhing 4-4 White Matting, 55c; older lots, 50c; do Gowqua do do do, 90c; 5-4 do do do do, 79c; Manning checked, 85c; do Gowqua 4-4 do, 70c; 5-4 do do do, 85c.

### Flour and Grain in Store at Chicago.

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago, compared with the amount in store on the corresponding date in 1863:

| | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 33,061 | 9,89 |
| Wheat, bush | 425,747 | 347,567 |
| Corn, bush | 164,055 | 197,346 |
| Oats, bush | 445,935 | 656,82 |
| Rye, bush | 41,129 | 43,126 |
| Barley, bush | 250,314 | 44,935 |
| Equal to | 1,512,987 | 1,389,394 |

### Boston Cotton Market.

The market has been depressed and unsettled by gold fluctuations, as well as by the anticipation of increased receipts under the new trade regulations, allowing free purchases of this staple from all persons, whether loyal or disloyal, in exchange for greenbacks, provisions, clothing, or what not, excepting only contraband of war. The stocks are reduced to a very fine point, but are still equal to present wants of consumption. We quote middling nominal at 81 38@1 32.—*Bulletin.*

### Boston Copper Market.

There is less activity and firmness in the market, especially for ingot, the previous extreme rates for which are not fully sustained. Small sales of sheathing Copper at 65c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 65c ₱ lb, 6 mos ingot copper is dull, and about 1c lower, at 49@50c ₱ lb.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

Business continues to move slowly along. The sales were only in a small way to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather was changeable; all, however, tended to remind us that winter is approaching, having, during the last twenty-four hours, donned the white garb. The receipts of produce during the week was small, the roads being sadly out of order. As a general thing prices have undergone but few changes for some time past. Our rivers remain in fine order to all points, and boats have more water than business. The tonnage in port being large, the principal shipments are Pittsburgh manufactures. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville with but a moderate trip. She always leaves on time. The Iron City was making ready to leave when we left the landing. The fine steamer Bertha left for Saint Louis with about all the freight she could manage and a good number of passengers. The Maria left for Cincinnati light, not being disposed to wait her turn. The new steamer Champion was the attraction at the landing. She will be the finest boat for Cincinnati, and will be followed by the Glide No. 3. The pretty steamer Kate Putnam is the Cairo and St. Louis packet. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The new steamer Alex. Speer leaves to-day for Louisville and Nashville—a fine opportunity for shippers below will be found. The following are the operations that came under our notice:

HAY—The demand continues in advance of the supply. Prices have again advanced. At the sales 13 loads were disposed of at $45@49 50 per ton. These are the figures.

CHESNUTS—The receipts have fallen off. Holders were firm in their views. The sales were small at $6@6 25 ₱ bush. We notice exports West by the river. The stock in this market is not large.

BACON—The season for old being about over, we must turn our attention to the new. Our packers have generally held back. Small purchases so far has been very limited, the high prices of hogs being sufficient to cause a large degree of caution among purchasers. Messrs. P. Sellers & Co., are the first to introduce new dried Beef and Bacon this season. The meat is of a superior quality; great care was exercised in preparing this lot for the market. We note small sales; shoulders at 22c; sugar-cured hams, at 35c. At these figures the sales were not very extensive.

DRIED BEEF—We note small sales, new, at 22c.

FLOUR—The market for some days past was firm with a good demand, more especially for the best brands. The receipts by the river were not large. Among the sales were the following: Extra flour, sales of 150 bbls at $11 25; 300 bbls do at $11@11 25; 300 bbls do at $11 15@11 20 per bbl. Extra, sales of 100 bbls at $10 50 and 60 bbls do at $10 60.

POTATOES—The market was steady with a good local demand. The receipts yesterday were light. The enquiry was principally for best quality. Among the sales were 75 bush Peach blows at 65c and 150 bush do at 70c; from store $1 was demanded.

GRAIN—The offerings being small, and so were the sales. Oats were more enquired for. They would command a small advance; 500 bushels were disposed of at 95c. Wheat was unchanged; two car loads sold at the depot at $2 00 for red; white was held at $2 10. Corn—There was sold from store at $1 25. Barley—Spring, $1 70; Fall, $1 80.

SALT—Was unchanged; sales of 100 bbles at $3 00.

APPLES—Were in fair request; sales of 200 bbls at $3 00.

EGGS—Prices continue to rule higher; sales of 6 bbls at 38@37c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The offerings were small; sales of 2,200 lbs at $5 00 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—We have no change to notice; sales of 20 bbls, city rectified, at $1 75 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts yesterday were larger than the previous day; sales of 1,200 lbs at 40@45c.

### Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs had a dragging market during the forepart of the day, but sold a little more freely afterwards. Prices ranged from $13 25 for averages of 180 to 190, to $14 25 for averages of 210 to 220. Sales as weigh 240 pounds were fairly rated at $14. The receipts are more liberal. Slaughterers have, in their competition, got to paying liberal premiums, since packers ceased buying gross weights.

The receipts of Hogs amounted to 6,000 head. The market opened quiet, but closed rather firmer. The following sales were reported:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 718 head, averaging 190 lbs net at | | $13 25 |
| 500 " | to arrive | 14 00 |
| 200 " | " " | 13 75 |
| 200 " | " " | 14 00 |
| 104 " | " 210 lbs net at | 13 50 |

The following General Order will be interesting to shippers of hogs from Kentucky:

[General Order No. 11.]

HEADQ'R'S POST, COVINGTON AND NEWPORT, November 20.

Owners of hogs in several Districts of Kentucky, will receive a fair price for them by sending them to Louisville, Kentucky, consigned to Major H. C. Symonds.

No hogs can be shipped from Kentucky across the Ohio river, without a special permit from Major Symonds. By order of

Col. P. T. SWAINE.
L. P. PLUMMER, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs.—The pork merchants held aloof from any large operations, and our packers have a good supply of hogs on hand for use next week. There is no disposition to buy heavily, but prices are kept up to the figures quoted yesterday, viz: $10 00 to $10 50 for heavy. The prospects are favorable for a decline before Monday.

The following shows the number of Hogs killed and in pens in the different establishments in this city, from Monday up to last evening, except as to Patterson & Evans, who did not commence operations till Thursday morning:

| | Killed. | In Pens. |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 14,852 | 4,700 |

LOUISVILLE.

The receipts of hogs for packing are slowly accumulating, but transactions are limited, possessing upon the conflict of opinions in regard to the prices to be paid by the Commissary. It is now established that a fair equivalent will be paid for all well fatted hogs delivered in this department; and the Government was buying hogs for packing to-day at 9¼c in vouchers, and the agent purchased a small drove at 9c, live weight. A few small sales of selected, well fatted hogs were made to butchers at 9½@10c.

CHICAGO.

Receipts of hogs, 22,000; receipts since 1st of October, 303,022; shipped since October 1st, 85,858; packed to date, 199,002; receipts last season to date, 378,527. Market 10@15c lower on medium grades, but steady for heavy hogs; sales at $9 50@11 60, chiefly at $10 25@10 75. Provisions firmer, but not very active; sales of 50 bbls mess pork at $36 50; 600 bbls prime mess at $33; 200 bbls do at $32 50; 50 bbls do at $33 50; 100 tierces sweet pickled hams at 17½c. Lard quiet but firm; sales of 100 tierces prime steam at 21½c. Tallow quiet; sales of 100 bbls at 10¾c, delivered at Milwaukee. Whisky steady at $1 63.

CONNERSVILLE.

November 19, A. M.

The pork season commenced at this place on the 11th instant. The prices paid for Hogs have ranged at about $10@10 50 gross, and $12@13 net. Up to last evening Caldwell & Co. had killed some 1,500 or 1,600 head, leaving five or six hundred in the pens.

We understand that the farmers of this county have generally sold their hogs, which are now in the hands of packers and speculators, and many of them have been shipped to Cincinnati and other markets. Large droves have been driven in from Rush county for shipment on the Junction road.

MILWAUKEE.

November 18—P. M.

Hogs ruled 30@40c higher in the morning, but the advance was lost in the afternoon, and the market closed heavily. Receipts, as posted on 'Change, were 1,300 head.

The competition among packers for dressed hogs was very active, and prices ranged from $12 to $13 ₱ cwt. for average of 165 lbs and upward. In addition to the number brought in by teams, 118 were received by railroad.

### Boston Wool Market.

There is still an active inquiry for good-conditioned fleece of the low and medium grades, and this description, which is wanted for a branch of domestic manufacture which is just beginning to be prosperously developed among us, commands a relatively high price, especially the light and long stapled fleeces of some of the Eastern States. Fine Western and Pennsylvania wool, for Spring goods, is also beginning to move off, and Canada combing, for worsted work, is selling at gold prices.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 500,000 lbs at a range of 81@1 12½ for fleece, and 60c@$1 10 for the different grades of pulled. Included are 90,000 lbs low and medium Western at $1; 60,000 do New Hampshire and Vermont at $1 05; 105,000 do fine Pennsylvania at $1 10; several clips of light Hastern and northern New York at $1 12½; 59 bags super pulled at $1 05; and small lots of extra do at $1 08@1 10. In foreign there is but little doing. The sales include small lots of Canada clothing at 95c, do mixed at 97½c; do combing at $1 10, and 50 bales Cape at 62½c ₱ lb.

### Boston Pig Iron and Lead Market.

The market for foreign pig is unsettled, and in order to effect large sales lower rates would have to be made. Gartsherrie, No. 1, we note sales Scotch No. 1 at $63@64 ex' ship, and small lots from yard at $65 per ton, cash; American No 1 is steady at $65@68 per ton. Bar iron is in moderate demand; sales of common at $100@200; refined at $200@225 per ton. English sheet is selling in lots from store at 10@12c, and Russia do at 30@32c per ₱, cash. Nails in fair demand at 10c per ₱, cash, for assorted sizes.

The stock of pig lead is small and held at rates which check operations for private consumption. The nominal price has been 16@17c per ₱ for foreign and Galena, but these figures cannot now be realized. Sheet lead and lead pipe are selling at 21c; old lead at 12c cash, and 14c in exchange for new.

### Boston Fish Market.

The market for codfish has been fairly active and with limited stocks of the better grades, which are controlled by a few holders. Prices have been well sustained. Sales of Grand Bank at $7 25 to 7 50; Bay Fundy, 7 75 to 8 25; small, $6 to 6 50 per qtl. Hake and Pollock, $3 75 to 4 00 per qtl. Mackerel are firm, and at the outports several large lots have changed hands on speculation. In Gloucester, sales of 30,000 to 40,000 barrels Bay No 2 and 1 at $12 to 15. Sales here of Bay at $15 to 16 for No 1 and $12 to 13 for No 2. Shore are scarce. Sales in outports at $14 to 15 and here at an advance of 50 to $1 on these prices. No 3 large are selling at $11 50 to 12, and medium at $10 50 to 11 per barrel. Pickled Herring are selling at $6 to 9 per barrel.

### New Bedford Oil Market.

The Sperm Oil market, for the week ending November 19, has not been quite so active as the preceding week. Sales amount to 418 bbls: 310 at $2 10 and 108 at $2 15. Owing to the decline in gold Sperm Oil can be bought to-day at $2 05@2 10.

Our Whale Oil market has been more active than usual. Sales amount to 2,650 bbls of Hudson Bay Oil; 2,300 at p.n.t., and 350 at $1 50 ₱ gallon, at which prices holders are firm.

Stock of Sperm about 21,000 bbls; Whale about 13,000 bbls.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

The oil market yesterday was firm, with a fair enquiry for Crude. There were buyers in the market for Eastern account. The stock in the East, more particularly New York, is said to be very limited. This fact, as a matter of course, strengthens the market, and tends to maintain the present rates, notwithstanding the fluctuations in the gold market. The receipt of oil by the river is on the increase; on Monday and Tuesday, 4,924 barrels were received. Holders have made up their minds that the present figures will be sustained at least for some time to come, and prefer holding on, to selling below the rates that were current the past two days. The latest from Oil City report a firm market, with a large Eastern demand. Prices at the wells range from $10 50@11 00, according to the location of the wells. The steamers engaged in the Allegheny trade make their trips with regularity and dispatch. The arrivals include the Delta and Lecsie. The departures were the Echo No. 3 and Ida Reese. The sales of oil yesterday were limited of both Crude and Refined. Naptha was steady, but prices were unchanged. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

NAPTHA—Was steady, but prices have undergone no change for some days. The stock in the market is not large. We note sales of 150 bbls in bond at 19c, 1,100 bbls in lots at 18½@19c. During the past eight days, one of our heavy operators has been an abiding faith that this article would advance, picked up over 4,000 barrels at 18½@19c for bonded, equal to 37@38c for Free. According to the New York prices, we think the operator has a good thing on hand if properly managed. That is will engineer this through about right, we have no reason to doubt.

CRUDE—On the market yesterday was firm, with the advantage so far as was perceptible on the side of holders. The offerings of Crude were not large. Among the sales we note as follows: 200 bbls heavy oil, 31½, packages to be returned, 388 do do, 32½, oil not so heavy, 200 bbls heavy, 34½, 50 do, 34½, and 60 bbls at 34, all with packages to be returned; sales with packages included, 100 barrels at 39, 125 do same figure.

TAR—The market was steady with small sales at $6 75@7 00 per barrel.

REFINED OIL—The market was firm but not very active. Buyers were holding off. The asking rates for Bonded were 61@62, in a small way. Free oil was held at 81@82c with sales of 150 bbls at the latter figure.

### Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Pennock, Ball & Co.374 | Jas Wilkins.....861
Fisher & Bros.....348 |

Total.....1,583

### Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

David Kirk, 215 bbls crude for New York.
W. McKeown, 218 bbls refined for New York.
Waring & King, 200 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Wormser & Co, 207 bbls refined for New York.
Lockhart & Frew, 358 bbls refined for New York.
Lucesco & Co, 108 bbls of refined for New York.
Lucesco & Co, 79 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

### Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864.

The market has ruled firm since our last, and buyers generally, are holding off, or at least purchasing only in sufficient quantities to meet their present wants. The receipts by the Ohio river appears to be on the increase. Prices were unchanged.

### Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Nov. 23, 1864.

The Iron market was not very active. The sales made were not large. Prices were unchanged. The following are the card prices:

FLAT BAR.

| | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| 1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch | 8½ |
| 2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch | 8½ |
| 1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch | 8½ |
| 1½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch | 9 |

HEAVY BAND IRON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 to 6, by ½ to ⅝ inch | 8½ |
| 1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 9 |
| 1 to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 9½ |
| ½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 9½ |

SCROLL SHOE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch | 9½ |

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ to 6 inch | 8½ |
| 1½ and 2 | 9½ |
| 1 and 1½ | 10 |
| ¾ inch | 10½ |
| ⅝ inch | 11½ |
| ½ inch | 12½ |
| ⅜ and ⅛ inch | 13 |

OVAL IRON.

| | ₱ lb | | ₱ lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¾ to 1¼ inch | 8½ | ¼ inch | 9½ |
| ⅝ and ¾ inch | 9 | ⅜ inch | 9½ |

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

| | ₱ lb | | ₱ lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¾ to 1¼ inch | 9 | ¼ inch | 9½ |
| ⅝ and ¾ inch | 9½ | ⅜ inch | 10 |

SHEET.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 10 to 17 | 11 |
| " 18 to 24 | 11½ |
| " 25 and 26 | 11½ |
| " 27 | 11½ |

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 10 |
| Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra. | |
| Heads | 10 |
| Plow Slabs | 9½ |
| " Wings | 9½ |

FLAT RAILS
*Punched and counter sunk.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch | 9 |
| 1½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch | 9½ |
| 1 by ⅞, 7-16 and ½ inch | 9½ |
| 1, by ¾ inch | 10 |

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plow Handle Iron | 9½ |

NAIL RODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Junitata | 16 |

NAILS.

| | ₱ Keg | | ₱ Keg |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st to 6d. Nails | 9 12½ | 20d Fine | 11 87½ |
| 8d and 9d | 9 87½ | ⅜ in. Lining | 12 87½ |
| 6d and 7d | 9 62½ | Clinch | 10 62½ |
| 4d and 5d | 9 87½ | Cut Spikes | 9 87½ |
| 3d | 10 87½ | | |
| Casing Nails. | | Barrel. | |
| 6 | 10 13 | ⅝ inch | 11 88 |
| 8 | 9 88 | 1 inch | 11 13 |
| 10 | 9 63 | 1¼ inch | 10 38 |
| 12d | 9 63 | 1½ inch | 10 38 |
| 20d | 9 63 | 1¾ inch | 9 88 |
| Finishing. | | Tobacco. | |
| 6d | 10 63 | 6d | 9 88 |
| 8d | 10 38 | 8d | 9 63 |
| 10d | 10 13 | 10d | 9 38 |
| 12d | 10 13 | | |
| 16d | 10 13 | | |

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

### Milwaukee Market.

November 19.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts 25,000 bush. Market advanced 5@10c. Sales this morning were: 24,-300 bush No. 1 Spring in store at $1 74@1 78; 11,-000 bush do sold for option next week, at $1 65@1 65. Sales on 'Change were: 23,000 bush No. 1 Spring in store at $1 72@1 75; 10,000 bush do, seller's option next week, at $1 68; 2,000 bush No. 2 spring in store at $1 58@1 60. Oats—Sales of 22,000 bush in store at 64@64½c.

Live Hogs—Not so firm, and prices a shade easier. Receipts, 1,093 head. Sales at $10 25@11 00 for hogs averaging 180@292 pounds.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—C Rohn, 15 pkgs mdse; W A Scathen, 140 bbls potatoes; G Eberhart, 1 bbl do; Geo Cridge, 1 P Weyman, 5 pkgs mdse; McCullough, S & Co, 7 bbls roll butter; A G Shiffler, 8 bbls apples; Stein & Bro, 5 bales wading; Lewis Bailey & Dalzell, 1 bbls catsup; Hay & Lee, 500 bbls cask cider; Garrett & Sf, 3 half bbls butter; J McAlpin, 20 sks wheat, 22 do barley; Nimick & Co, 2 cars pig metal, 20 tons do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Waring & K, 60 bbls benzine; C Lee 21 baskets apples; Mrs Fulton, 11 bush potatoes; Parrell, 11 baskets apples; Bright, 12 bgs corn; N V Roupe, 50 bush oats; G Richey, 36 bush turnips; J Kletzby, 14 bush apples; W Richey, 14 bush do and 16 do potatoes; E Osborne, 42 do do; J Campbell, 40 do do; D McNath, 34 do do; J S Stewart, 30 bush apples; J Hazlett, 45 do potatoes; A McNath, 50 do corn; A Miller, 30 bush potatoes; N Eyen, 11 bags corn; Petroma Company, 55 bbls oil; Forsythe Bros, 52 do do.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; Lambert & S, 50 do nigh wines; Ross & Ross, 1280 sks oats; J S Liggett, 12 pkgs wheels; B H & Sons, 150 bbls apples; J Moorhead, 1 car metal; L Langham, 1 car lumber; W M Gormley, 10 doz tubs; E Heazelton, 50 do buckets, 9 do tubs, 20 do washboards; J J Kirkpatrick, 80 sks beans, pkg paper; Marshall & Co, 108 bdls paper; H McSwigen, 7 bgs potatoes; Godfrey & Co, 21 sks rags; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 14 bxs soap; L S Blanchard, 20 do do; R Dilzell, 1850 do; J S Dilworth, 100 do candles, 15 do soap.


ESTABLISHED 1835.

MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL

AND LUMBER YARDS.

Having all modern improvements in Wood Working Machinery, and Oliver's Patent Drying Kiln. We have the best facilities for furnishing every description of manufactured Lumber, thoroughly seasoned.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

☞ Street Cars pass the Mill every seven minutes. Orders may be left in our box Monongahela Bridge. no12 tf

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public with either city water Coal or Coke. Our Coal is the Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogeny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogeny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-offices, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jn4


## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 22.

Gold opened decidedly stronger under a vigorous movement of the bulls. At 10 a. m., the price was 225, subsequently it advanced to 228¾ and fell again to 226¼.

Gold closed to-night at 222¾.

### New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 22.

Money moderately active at 7 per cent; Sterling, 109½@109⅝; Gold excited, unsettled and firmer, opening at 225, advancing to 228, declining to 224¾, and closing at 225¼@225¾; Government stocks firm: Stocks lower; R. I., 103¾; Ft. W., 102½; M. S., 70¾; III. C. scrip 125; S. 30; Erie 95¼; do preferred 101½; Hudson 119; Reading 136½; M. C. 127; C. & P. 105; U. S. 1 year certificates 96¾; Treasury 7-30s 117; 10-40 Coupons 97¼; 5-20s Coupons 104½; 6s 81 Coupons 110¾.

### New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 22.

Petroleum steady. Sales of crude at 45¼@46½. Refined, in bond at 68.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Cotton firmer at $1 81@1 82 for middling. Flour—State and Western 10@15c better; $9 85@9 95 for extra State; $11@11 25 for extra round hoop Ohio; $11 30@12 00 for trade brands—market closing quiet and scarcely so firm. Whisky more active and firmer, at $1 74@1 74½. Wheat 2@3c better and more doing, at $2 18 for Chicago and Racine spring, $2 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee and mixed spring, $2 35@2 40 for winter red Western, and $2 45 for fair Amber Michigan. Rye—The market was firmer; Western, $1 68½. Corn—Is better; sales at 87½c for mixed western afloat. Oats—1@2c better, with sales at 96½@97½c for western afloat, and 98c do in store. Coffee—quiet and firm at 40@42½c. Sugar—active and firm at 18¼@20½c for Muscovado, and 20@25 for Porto Rico. Molasses—dull. Hops—quiet at 80c. Wool—generally steady, but prices are somewhat unsettled. Pork—The market opened heavy and lower, but closed decidedly firmer, with an active demand. 657 50@38 25 for mess; $38 25@39 25 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $39 30 cash; $37 00@38 00 for new, and $37 50@38 50 for prime mess; also, 3,500 bbls new mess, for November, December and January, at $39 50@40 00, and 1,800 bbls prime mess, for December and January, part at $38 00@38 50. Beef steady at about previous prices; beef hams a little firmer. Cut meats very firm at 17@18c for shoulders and 18@21c for hams. Bacon—Sides quiet. Lard a shade firmer at 21¾c, the latter price an extreme one. Butter firmer with good inquiry at 34@36c for Western, and 44@56c. Cheese in fair demand and steady at 15@21½.

### Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.

Flour more active and prices unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $2 00; Amber Mich at $2 24; Winter red at $2 10; No. 2 at $2 12@2 20; No. 2 Chicago at $1 90. Corn dull and inactive, held at $1 75@1 80. Oats held at 82c. Whisky, $1 70@1 71. Canal freights unchanged. Lake Imports—Flour, 10,914 bbls; Wheat, 140,844 bush; Oats, 225,176 bush; Barley, 1,770 bush. Canal Exports—Flour, 2,290 bbls; Wheat, 26,120 bush; Oats, 29,760 bush; Rye, 3,000 bush.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.

Flour dull. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3c. Sales at $1 76 for No. 1, and $1 69½@1 70 for No. 2. Corn dull, $1 33@1 40. Oats dull, and declined 1½c. Sales at 62½@63c. Provisions firm. Hogs active, at 10@10¾c for common to fair, and 10¾@11¾c for fair to choice. Receipts—5,000 bbls flour, 63,000 bushels wheat, 34,000 do corn, 59,000 do oats, and 17,000 hogs. Shipments—2,100 bbls flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 20,000 do corn.

### Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 22.

Flour steady and in good demand; $11 50 for red winter; $11 25@11 50 for white; $12 00@12 25 for double extra. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago spring, $2 10. Canal freights firmer: flour, 60c; wheat, 15c; Barley, 13½c, to New York.

## River Matters.

### Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| James Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. City. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Wheeling. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. City. |
| Maria | Dravo | Cincinnati. |
| Emma Graham | Stull | Zanesville. |
| Iron City | Noss | Cincinnati. |

THE RIVER—Last night at twilight there were about ten feet of water in the channel, and falling. The weather during the day was cool.

THE Cincinnati mail failed to arrive last evening, hence we are without our usual Western river news.

The new steamer, Alex Speer, Capt. Richmond, is announced for Cincinnati and Nashville. She is well found in every respect. The first clerk is Mr. Frank B. Whiting, one of the best officers on the run.

The fine packet Glide No. 3, Captain W. B Anderson, is now at the landing waiting her turn. She has been fitted out expressly for the Cincinnati trade, and will follow the Champion. The first mate is Mr. Geo. W. Baker, an attentive and careful officer.

The splendid passenger steamer, Kate Putnam, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is the next packet for St. Louis. The boat was built especially for the trade and is one of the most complete of her class. Captain Anawalt is a clever gentleman and an experienced officer. The clerks are Messrs. Sales and McDevitt, to whom we have often been indebted for attention.

Captain F. Marratta's new steamer Champion leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built expressly for the trade, under the superintendence of Captain